ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,844—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th April.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5214	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bencic	4,194	1st May, 1903,
IMPERATOR	F. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.
1st Class, 2nd Class, Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...Rs. 660, Rs. 325, Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.
Saloon. Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE .....Rs. 400 Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 660, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	R. Caboi	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,689	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,830	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 830; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzino	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 30 & 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. (over 30 years' continuous success).

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.
Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 22nd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have [illegible] on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.

FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS, EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS DANCES AT HOME, ETC., ETC.

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES CAKES

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland.

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw "	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked "	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices "	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND, Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2
Do do in cut	1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)	Rs. a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WHEREAS I the Undersigned, MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE, carrying on business at Juma Masjid, Market, Bombay, have been selling Umbrellas bearing a "GLOBE" Mark which I admit to be a colourable imitation of your well-known "BALLOON" Mark on Umbrellas imported for sale in Bombay by you AND WHEREAS proceedings have been instituted against me at your instance in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with (inter alia) selling the Umbrellas above referred to with the said "GLOBE" mark. NOW I DO HEREBY EXPRESS my unqualified regret that I have been selling Umbrellas bearing a Trade Mark which is capable of being mistaken for your Trade Mark and is a colourable imitation of the same and beg to APOLOGISE to you for having done so. I AGREE AND UNDERTAKE not to use the said "GLOBE" Mark in question again, nor any other Mark resembling your "BALLOON" Mark. I AGREE that you may make such use of this Apology as you may think fit.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARE CERTIFICATES, last transferred to KAIKHOSRU CURSETJI LALKAKA, have been LOST or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the authorities concerned and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificates in any way.

Certificate No. 7-52 for one Share number 1143 of the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the Name of HARRICHAND BABAJEE.

Certificates Nos. 872, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 2113, 2114, 2115, of eight Shares in the AHMEDABAD PRANTIJ RAILWAY.

K. C. LALKAKA,
Queen's Road, Chowpatty, Bombay, 18th April, 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

CLERK WANTED.

WANTED for the General Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Railway, Lillooah, a HEAD CLERK, salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, per mensem according to qualifications.

Applications in writing addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Railway, Lillooah, stating nationality, age, particulars of training and experience, accompanied by copies of certificates (which will not be returned) will be received until the 30th April, 1903.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.
Calcutta, 16th April, 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED TWO SENIOR NATIVE CLERKS conversant with the work of the running section of the Locomotive Superintendent's Office on a large Railway.

Salary according to qualification rising to Rs. 80 per mensem.

Apply not later than 30th April, by letter, giving age and references to—

The Loco. Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Jamalpur.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.
Calcutta, 16th April, 1903.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1902, at the rate of Rs. (65) Sixty-five per whole and Rs. (32½) Thirty-two and-a-half per half Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 27th day of April, 1903, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the APOLLO BUNDER POST OFFICE to meet the Public Convenience. The Office will be open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Officer in charge, Bombay Sub-Division.
Bombay, 15th April, 19 3.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

DRAFTSMEN, for permanent employment in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches (subject to one year of probation) on the following rates of salary :—

2nd Grade Draftsman	.....	80	4 100 per mensem.
3rd Grade Draftsman	.....	60	3 75 per mensem.

Age, Technical Education, Qualifications, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of services.

Applications should be addressed to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Burma up till 1st June, 1903

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.
Rangoon, April, 1903.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1902, at the Rate of (Rs. 12-8-0) Rupees twelve and Annas eight will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th April, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company between 12 noon and 3 P. M., on presentation of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand registered in the books of the Company this day.

By Order of the Board,
SURENDRA ATMARAM TURKHUD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN ARTHUR ROWLANDS, late Conductor, Unattached List, and Quartermaster of the Boer Prisoner's Camp, at Dityawala in Ceylon, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Dityawala aforesaid on the 3rd day of January, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of EDWARD LEWIS ROWLANDS, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, within the Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Ginterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU"

FROM

TOKIO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above Steamer are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and requested TO TAKE immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10. The Steamer having arrived under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING and INVOICES to Messrs. LIDBITTER & Co., Average Adjusters, Apollo Street, and sign the Average Bond, and pay to them a deposit of two per cent. on the value of their goods before applying to the Undersigned for Delivery Orders. The Company's Surveyor, Mr. F. E. HARDCASTLE, will attend daily in the Shed. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusun Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

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1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
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Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
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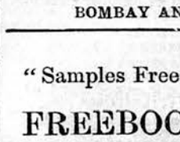

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Household furniture such at tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, almyrs, hat and boot stands, dressing, washhand and writing tables, chest of drawers.
1 Hammond and 1 Granville typewriting machines.
5 ice boxes, 19 by 14 by 13 inches and 3 dozen mirrors.
11 cases 1,139 mounted decorative shields of different sizes.
1 large lot of new aluminium vessels belonging to and made by the Indian Aluminium Co. Madras.
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1 Yost typewriter, Insurance size.
1 Densmore typewriter, foolscap size.

AT 2 P. M.
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1 rubber-tyred open side brougham with grey Arab horse and harness, the property of a deceased gentleman.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria (almost new).
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the P. and O. Co.'s Office and Messrs. Rose & Co., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glasswares, English ice box, military saddle, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, etc the property of Sergt-Major E. A. BEILEY, proceeded to England and others.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to Major Carnegy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture of the latest design such as drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich plush, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers partition screen, English ice box with refrigerator, best platedware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain W. G. WALKER, 9th Bombay Infantry, proceeded upcountry.
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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT KOLIWADA, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the property and credits of Mr. Mariano Francis Dias, late of Bandora deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SUNDAY, the 26th April 1903, the undermentioned landed properties situate at Koliwada Bandora.

1. Two houses bearing Municipal Nos. 11 and 12, situate at Koliwada, Bandora, together with their compounds, previes and trees standing thereon and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by a gully and the house and compound of Mr. Sartor, on the east by a public passage and a piece of ground belonging to the abovenamed deceased and on the west by the land of Dadabhai Cursetjee Ghoiwalla.

2. A house bearing Municipal No. 13 situate adjacent to the above two houses and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the house of Paulo Vesauker, on the east by the house of Peter Augustine Dias, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new) first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages &c, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H CROWE, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Villa Berry, Warden Road, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery, and glasswares a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Victoria on C spring by "Windover," a handsome English-built mail phaeton by "Felker," a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. ARDESEER BOLTON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BATAVIA TEA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., at their Rooms on account of the concerned—
120 cases damaged Batavia tea.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD (also called Breach Candy Road),

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1903, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framji Pallonji Mistry, an insolvent, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st day of September, 1901, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgages of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 127, new No, 1013, old Survey No. 3167, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Girgaum Road (also called Breach Candy Road), fronting it on the west side thereof opposite the Cheera Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west partly by the property of Kashaw Mahadevshet and partly by the property of Trimbuk Wishwanath, on the north by the property of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and on the south by the property formerly of Sorabji Muncherji Gorwalla and now of the mortgagor and his wife Bai Dhunbaiji, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No 2118 and Street No. 220, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor and are now in that of the tenants of the mortgagee. The said property at present yields a monthly rent of Rs. 141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Minoobhoer, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No, 31, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1903.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if on sums Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, ESQ.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	IOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; sums on which interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urina Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s, 6d, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Shares.	Amount. Rs.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Half Yearly Divid. Rs.	Cash Rate Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,277½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	56
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£84
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	9 12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	105
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay ; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7½	280
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	395
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 75	1610
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
City of Bombay Mills	820	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	500
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	540
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	212½
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	135
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	485
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	340
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	850
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	Nil	55
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	340
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	330
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	85
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	390
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	270
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	625
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	380
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,325
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,890
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,590
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	4,090	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	580
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	465
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	725
Shoiapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs60	1,776
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	115
Southern India, outhern Mahratta	4,000	500	500	Nil	20
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	130
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	80
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	divid 25	312½
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	Nil	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Cohinoor	2,500	500	500	20	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	580
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	210xd
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	65
Brosch City ress Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	187½
Colaba	630	200	200	dvd Rs12	185
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	319
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs4	1575
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
French	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	675
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	550
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	dvd Rs90	650
Khangamm	750	100	100	dvd Rs 2½	162½
Mercantile	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	500
Mofussil Co.	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs32	60
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs56	497½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	dv Rs20	235
New Indian	1,250	500	500	dv . Rs40	680
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	167½
Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	440
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,800
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	450	750	dvd Rs20	335
Volkart	37	200	all	16	170
	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1025

MISCELLANEOUS

			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 5	245
Back Bay	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	151
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,550
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 482	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	62
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	880
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs12	180
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	59	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	135
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	25
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	140
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	16
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	440
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	655
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	160
Telephone Co.	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	25½

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New 2½ Shares	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs12	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	500	...	dvd Rs 9	43½xd

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th February amounted to Rs.3,194, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs.1,203 ; total earnings from 1st January to 28th February were Rs.25,269, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,682.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 17.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 5/16	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3 4	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	23	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 13 16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	49 3-4	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20'54	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'86 7/8	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 ,, ,, ,,	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 130,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 20,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 11,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 5 000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 7-8 April-May. Tone firm.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s 10 1-2d.
Wheat Club No. 1, 31 1-2. April-May sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 April-May Sellers. Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4 March-April, Business done. Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-8, April-May. Sellers. Tone firm.
Linseed Bold 41 3-4. April-May. Business done. Tone easier.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 5'42—6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 14,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5'23 —1	5'24 —1	5'25 —1	5'24 —1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'15	4'78 —2	4'59 —2	4'52 —2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	12,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	10'40—10
Futures, month of July	9 83—6
Do. do. December	8'37 plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16—1-16
Futures month of July	10'11—3
Do. October	8'39 plus 1
Tone at close	quiet.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	70,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	22,000
,, France and Continent	36,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	340,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	190,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 17th April, 1903 :—

Cotton	8,573 bales.
Wheat	16,883 cwts.
Linseed	43,131 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	28,171 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,452 ,,
Poppyseed	4,073 ,,
Groundnuts	709 ,,
Castorseed	16,307 ,,
Rice	25,150 ,,
Myrabollams	3,047 ,,
Cottonseed	10,842 ,,

Imports of Treasure ex s.s. Persia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 5,45,280
Gold Coin	,, 37 500
Silver Bullion	,, 8,97,731

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		120 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	161 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone dull.

Cash	Rs.	98 13
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 13

Money Market —Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October			4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th Feb.	8 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 3
Forward April-May	7 3

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6 to 5 7
Do Forward	
April-May	5 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 12
Do Forward	
April-May	5 12 to 5 13
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6 0 to 6 1
Do Guzarat Forward, April-May	6 1

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	6 15
Forward April-May	6 14

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	21 8 to 21 12
Forward April-May	22 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	9,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5'23	5'24	5'25

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct -Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'24	5'15	4'78	4'59	4'52

COTTON,—The local market is closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Lalljee Shamjee, late partner in the firm of Messrs Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger..... 4 4-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	23

The sum of about £1000,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April, 1903, as compared with the statement of 31st March, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 31 Rs. A. P.	April 7 Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000 0 0	1,17,50,000 0 0
Public Deposit, &c	1,64,51,217 6 4	1,91,93,702 9 8
Other Deposits, &c	8,19,37,915 2 2	8,12,39,850 13 6
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,45,286 9 11	6,29,237 9 7
Sundries	17,69,706 12 9	26,03,560 15 0
Rs.	13,26,55,125 15 2	13,54,16,341 15 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,39,25,458 0 0	1,51,64,505 0 0
other authorised investment	48,01,265 0 0	46,24,160 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,18,36,182 11 2	3,17,91,759 12 11
Accounts of Credit on do	1,98,47,561 9 6	1,91,09,122 3 6
Bills discounted, &c	2,12,42,686 0 11	2,18,29,659 5 7
Balances with other Banks	17,43,419 0 10	13,14,367 13 1
Bullion	2,897 6 3	7,897 6 3
Dead Stock	18,50,371 7 10	18,50,971 10 10
Stamps	13,631 3 8	13,992 1 8
Sundries	7,81,983 10 2	7,86,749 15 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,71,33,885 15 5	2,35,01,324 3 11
Do. at Branches	1,34,98,247 13 5	1,54,27,762 6 6
Rs.	13,26,55,125 15 2	13,54,16,341 15 9

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	10,61,942	Increase
Loans	44,423	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	7,38,079	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	5,86,973	Increase
Cash at Head Office	3,63,109	Increase
Do. at Branches	19,29,515	Increase

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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ARDESHIR'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

A PRIZE DRAWING was held at the well-known and popular firm of ARDESHIR & Co., Art Jewellers, this evening. The Show Room was packed from early in the evening to seven o'clock, and the footpaths were thronged with an enthusiastic crowd of all nationalities, among whom many ladies were noticed. A committee representing all sections was formed the day previous, and they checked the tickets and placed them in a sealed box, the key of the box being drawn for. Before the drawing the committee placed the tickets in a barrel and the prizes in a second barrel. Mr. Ardeshir addressed the meeting, and challenged any doubters to examine the tickets. The public answered that they were satisfied. Mr. Ardeshir regretted that many orders had not been executed as they were received too late, and advised the people in future to send them their orders early for the next drawing before the 6th June. The result of the drawing was as under :—

Diamond Bracelet, Ticket No. 6281 ; Cash Rs. 500, Ticket No. 3657 ; one Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 6176 ; other Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 8643, Many prizes were drawn by the audience, who were paid cash on the spot. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over India.

Mr. Ardeshir provided refreshments free, these being greatly appreciated. The public were greatly pleased with the arrangements, and, after thanking Mr. Ardeshir, dispersed at ten o'clock.

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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1903.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

UNIONISTS are said to be relieved by the reported categorical denials of Ministers that they are meditating a scheme of Home Rule. We do not know who is responsible for the telegram, but it seems to us to go without saying that Government does not and never will meditate any scheme having for its object the granting of Home Rule for Ireland. What would Home Rule mean to a country where it is possible for the Lord Mayor of its principal city to deprecate an official welcome to the king despite his avowed friendliness to that country? Nothing short of Home Rule will satisfy Ireland, we are told. Neither will very much more than Home Rule. But Government has before it a measure, which may be accepted as evidence of good-will towards Ireland, in the Irish Land Bill of 1903. By that measure a new procedure is to be introduced for the purchase of estates and a new Department of the Land Commission is to be established called the Estates Commissioners. These Commissioners are placed under the general control of the Lord Lieutenant. They are to decide what constitutes an estate, to be entitled to refuse sanction to the sale of a number of poor and uneconomic holdings, unless reasonable facilities are given for their enlargement when necessary. It is estimated by Mr. Wydham, who has charge of the Bill, that under its provisions it will be possible to deal with four hundred thousand estates, these estates representing five-sixths of the entire country. The Commissioners are to advance the money required for these purposes. The tenant is to pay an annuity calculated at three and a half per cent., including a sinking fund at ten shillings per cent, on a reduced judicial rent when he will become the owner, and the vendor would sell the property at the same rate, a provision being introduced to make advances to him for the repurchasing of such portion of his property as he might be able to hold advantageously. To meet these operations a new capital stock will be created, not more than five millions of which will be issued in any one year. Concurrently the Irish Government will be able to economise to the extent of a quarter of a million annually. That in brief is the object of the Bill which the "Irish Times" receives with approval, declaring that, even as it stands, it serves to furnish a better prospect of closing a melancholy chapter in Irish history than has ever before been provoked and a courageous attempt to utilise an unexampled opportunity.

In introducing the measure the Irish Secretary deprecated a hasty judgment. He asked the House carefully to study the Bill as the result of which it might perhaps be improved. Some may object, he observed, that tenants who cannot purchase immediately will prove restive or that the landlords will make a point of refusing to sell one acre of untenanted land, which is essential, if the problem is to be dealt with satisfactorily. But this Government declines to believe, persuaded that the Irish landlords and tenants will continue to act in the reasonable and charitable manner of the conference. Failure, to employ the words of Mr. Wyndham, will not be due to the Irish landlords and tenants, not to the general taxpayer or to his representatives in the Commons, for they appreciate now, and will appreciate hereafter, the magnitude of the opportunity which may never recur. Mr. Wyndham refuses to believe that if failure comes it will be due to the members of the public service in Ireland, who have devoted themselves heart and soul in co-operating with Government in the work of preparing the Bill. Mr. Wyndham modestly declared that such failure could only be the result of his own short-comings in framing the Bill, but that is, of course, merely a display of wonted politeness. At all events the Bill has received support in quarters whence it was least expected to be forthcoming. And we must commend the straightforwardness with which the measure was laid before the House. "We can prolong," said the mover, "for another hundred or a hundred and fifty years a tragedy which is none the less, but, indeed, more a tragedy because it is long drawn out, or we can to-day initiate and from henceforth prosecute a business transaction occupying some fifteen years, based in common with all sound and hopeful transactions upon the self-esteem, probity, and the mutual good will of all concerned." Mr. Wyndham nevertheless does not contemplate failure, for he thinks—or would have us believe so—that all the interests, landlord and tenant, Nationalist and Unionist, British and Irish, can hope for no tolerable issue of the Land question, constitutionally, politically, or economically which they severally may cherish until by settling the Irish Land Question they achieve social reconciliation in Ireland.

That is a consummation most devoutly to be wished ; but one we are not sanguine of seeing. Nevertheless it is instructive to note the absence of destructive criticism with which the measure has hitherto been received. Mr. Redmond reminded the House that some months ago the Irish people were told that no English Government could settle this land question, that the settlement must come from an agreement bewean the landlords and the tenants. This being the case, he was surprised to find Mr. Wyndham's measure set before them. Yet his criticism was in the nature of interrogation, not of praise or censure, notwithstanding his admission that he regarded it as the greatest effort yet made to solve the Irish Land Question by purchase. Mr. T. W. Russell, who has for a long time, though a Scotsman, been untiring in his endeavours to assist Irish land agitators, did not hesitate to describe the introduction of the measure as epoch-making, and to assert that from that night a new era would dawn in Ireland. Yet he foresaw that the one difficulty was the question of what would happen on those estates where either the inducements to the landlord to make him sell were not sufficient, or where no inducements would make him sell. Mr. Timothy Healy, the bulk of the Irish members, and the Irish Press generally approve the measure so far as may be at first sight. And unless the Liberal Party go one better and offer Home Rule in case of return to power we may expect to see it pass into law. True, some sections of the Irish Press are less enthusiastic than others. The "Cork Constitution" for example, says it falls short of what was anticipated, though it nevertheless seems to be a measure well worthy the acceptance of both ; while the "Northern Whig" admits that though it embodies a scheme so ambitious in its aim and so far-reaching in its progress, the first impression is decidedly favourable. So far good, but both the Scylla and Charybdis of party politics will have to be circumnavigated, and they are more than likely to wreck the bark, notwithstanding its acknowledged merits.

THE KING AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

REUTER gravely announces of Edward VII's cruise that this is the first time a British monarch has traversed the Mediterranean. Every school-boy in India is in a state of natural indignation and demands to be informed what country his favourite monarch, Richard of the Lion-hearted, ruled over? Richard, Cœur de Lion, reigned before the establishment of the news agency, and it would be unfair to expect the genial baron to record events which occurred prior to that date. Britain was called England before Richard's time, but it still remained Britain, so Reuter cannot avail himself of a quibble. But what was Richard doing in the Mediterranean in the later years of the Norman period? Well, to quote a popular historian, Richard was a strong, restless, burly man with one idea always in his head, and that the very troublesome idea of breaking the heads of other men. He sold the crown domains and high offices of State, sold pardons, besides indulging in unskilful dental operations on the Jews, in order to raise money to carry a large army to the Holy Land to fight in the Crusades. His troops sharpened their swords and got their hands in practice by slaying all the Jews they could lay hands on, and then King Richard marched them off. Strange as it may appear to those who have forgotten the Lion-hearted, there was no channel-tunnel in those days and no Cook's Tours to Jerusalem. Although at the time of his departure Richard was on fairly good terms with several of his brother monarchs he did not select the cross country route. It was an Anglo-French alliance, that crusade, but the hired transports headed for Messina, which then, as to-day, was situated in the Mediterranean. There was on other way of reaching Sicily. Richard's sister had married the King of Sicily. His royal brother-in-law was dead, and Tancred, the usurper, had thrust the royal widow into prison and taken possession of her property—an expeditious if unpleasant way they had in those days of settling disputes as to immoveable estate. Richard put matters straight there, carried away his sister, also a fair lady with the singularly euphonious name of Berengaria, to Cyprus, an Island still, as then, in the Mediterranean—after courteously putting Tancred into silver fetters. And they landed at Acre, the popular naval base during the Crusades—also in the Mediterranean. At Jaffa and Ascalon, ports on the coast of the same sea, he had high jinks ; at the latter place kicking his ally, the Duke of Austria. He re-embarked at Acre and—let those who would deprive him of honour remember—was shipwrecked in the Adriatic, which after all is but an arm—it a large arm—of the Mediterranean, furnishing the Duke of Austria his opportunity for returning the royal kick. After he had languished in prison for ever so long he was liberated, and his departure was announced, not by a Reuter's message, but by a despatch, under the French Royal hand, addressed to Regent John, which read : "Take care of thyself. The devil is unchained"—a message more poetical and more pithy than modern telegrams are wont to be. Richard had more lively times altogether in the Mediterranean than his latter-day successor, and it is unfair to his memory to forget that he and not Edward VII was the first British King to traverse the Mediterranean.

THE CROPS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

HARVESTING is still the chief feature of the agricultural operations now proceeding in the Bombay Presidency. In every district cultivators are now engaged on the process of gathering on the crops. The standing crops appear to be in good condition generally, and as a whole the situation is favourable. The river is high in Karachi and operations have now been commenced upon the land in view of the next season's crop. Frost and adverse winds were again responsible for some little damage in Sukkur, and in the Upper Sind Frontier the rabi crop have been slightly damaged by caterpillars; these are the only blemishes, however, in what appears to be an excellent outlook in Sind. In Gujerat the standing summer crops are now being irrigated. Everywhere there seems to be a plentiful supply of water. In Broach the picking of cotton is well in hand, and in one taluka it is completed. Some slight damage is reported from Surat. In the Chikhli taluka the val crop has been slightly injured by insects. Harvesting is now almost completed. There is no cause for complaint in the Konkan, where the harvest is very nearly completed. In Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri the collection and burning of rab materials is in progress. The reports from the Deccan districts are also favourable. There has been no rain, but the water supply for present operations is adequate. In Bijapore cotton is still being picked ; in Belgaum cultivators are occupied with the picking of cotton, the pressing and planting of sugar cane, and the preparation of the lands. In Dhawar the wheat harvest is practically at an end. The water supply is adequate in every part of the presidency, except Bijapore, where a scarcity is beginning to be felt in some places. The condition of cattle is good, and there is a plentiful supply of fodder. In Sind and Gujarat there have been no alterations in the prices of food grains, and in other parts of the Presidency the fluctuations in prices have been unimportant.

THE UNLUCKY SHAMROCK.

IF Yachtsmen were at all superstitious they would regard Sir Thomas Lipton's chances of annexing the America Cup with his new challenger, Shamrock III., as very remote. The unfortunate accident which has occurred to Shamrock III, reported by Reuter in a telegram published today, resulting as it has in the loss of one life and injury to Sir Thomas Lipton and others, besides reducing the yacht to a dismasted wreck, will cause something like consternation among English yachtsmen who were looking forward with more than usual interest to Sir Thomas Lipton's third attempt to restore England's lost prestige in the yachting world. Curiously enough in this accident history has repeated itself, as a similar accident befel Shamrock II. during her third trial race with Shamrock I. when the king and a distinguished party were on board, but happily no one was injured. The trial races have in the case of all three Shamrocks been attended with loss of masts and spars, the accident to Shamrock I., however, not being so serious as those to her successors, she never having been completely dismasted. The failure of Shamrock II, the year before last, to win the cup was not unexpected, as in her trial races with Shamrock I. the older boat won twice, Shamrock II. being dismasted in the third race. The new challenger has in the first trial race with Shamrock II. easily outsailed her and should justify the high hopes that her designer Mr. Fife holds out of her sailing powers.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Darjeeling for the hot weather on Wednesday, and the arrival being public his Honour was welcomed by a large number of officials and friends, European and Native.

PLAGUE is taking a heavy toll of deaths in the city of Lucknow. The mortality during the week ending the 7th April was 952, including 604 deaths from plague alone.

FOR the statue of Nicholson, which is to be erected at Delhi, the Government of India have consented to provide a number of old bronze guns now in the possession of the Ordnance Department.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" contradicts the statement of a Calcutta contemporary that Dr. Stein has been appointed tutor to the Maharaja of Patiala, and expresses the hope that a more suitable appointment will be made.

SIR JAMES and Lady Digges la Touche arrived at Naini Tal on Wednesday morning. The weather there is now brilliantly fine, and exceptionally warm for the time of year, a pleasant change from the conditions recently reported.

IN view of the number of native patients who have gone for treatment to the Pasteur Institute from the Madras Presidency, the Madras Government have reconsidered their decision and resolved to make a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Institute.

A BOMBAY correspondent writes to the "Phœnix :"—"Some Parsees, I learn, have provided in their wills, that their legatees would forfeit their inheritances if they married outside the Parsee community. I wish every Parsee did this, I may say every Indian, for it is becoming a common failing with Indians to marry European wives."

THE recommendations of Major-General Hill's Committee in favour of providing Volunteer Corps with ranges suitable for the LeeMetford rifle have been approved, and Rs. 1,50,000, as provided in the Budget, will be distributed among the Corps concerned. Arrangements for the acquisition of land or firing rights over land will proceed without delay.

THE ex-Maharaja Holkar of Indore was present at the big day of the Kumbh fair at Hurdwar on the 13th instant, as was also the Maharaja of Kashmir. The crowd at the bathing ghats was enormous, but everything passed off in the most orderly way, without accident or hitch : and the excellence of the arrangements seems to have been appreciated by the people themselves.

As there may be places where the installation of electric lighting in barracks and military hospitals is expensive or unsuitable, experiments are to be made with a view to ascertaining whether improvement is possible in the present system of oil lighting. Three special oil lamps are to be tested, namely, the Sunlight lamp, the Wells lamp of Messrs. Leslie and Company, Calcutta, and Lamp No. 18 of the Reform Lighting Company.

IRISH bulls have been roaring with unusual violence lately, says a Home paper. An excellent effort is reported in an Irish paper. "Prayers for the recovery of the distinguished patient were offered in all the churches on Sunday. His Lordship, however, was better on Monday!" From the same source it is gathered that a firm is offering for sale "a small quantity of the whisky which was drank by the Lord Lieutenant's guests at the Castle."

A COMPANY has been formed in Japan for the purpose of manufacturing sheet glass under a subsidy from the Government. The entire operations are to be in the hands of a foreign expert, subject to the sanction of the Government authorities. During the period of subsidy, 12 foreign blowers, with an equal number of assistants, four stretchers, one cutter, and three firemen, are to be employed to train 66 native workmen, in addition to 50 to be admitted at the expense of the Agricultural and Commercial Department.

DIFFERENT nations, says the "Sind "Gazette," have different national games and various forms of exercise ; and in populous cities like Karachi or Bombay, one would expect to find a diverting variety. But it may be readily admitted that the cheapest and yet most strength-giving exercise is "dands," devised thousands of years ago by the Indian Pahlwans. We are glad to hear that in the Education Department of the Central Provinces, physical instruction has been put on a thoroughly sound basis by teaching this exercise according to a method followed by an English sergeant. At the word of command a whole school of boys will throw their bodies into the veird position of the ancient nihoars and bhaitals, or do the difficult dand. From time immemorial these exercises have been practised by the Indian wrestlers, but it is in combination with the method of the drill sergeant above mentioned that they are so effective. The boys in the schools where these exercises are used have a physique and upright carriage which is noticed at once by the visitor from other Provinces. And at the same time this very sound system of physical instruction does not involve the expenditure of a single penny in the way of apparatus.

PRINCIPAL A. J. Robertson, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of London University and Bishop-designate of Exeter, who was elected to the bishopric by the Dean and Chapter on Easter Monday, has not only received the hearty congratulations on his appointment to the see of Exeter from the Senate, but that body has also placed on record its sense of the loss the University of London will suffer at his departure from London. Dr. Robertson's successor at King's College is the Rev. A. C. Headlam, B.D., late Fellow of All Souls', Oxford. Mr. Headlam has been rector of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, since 1896.

THE REVIVAL OF THE TURKISH MILITARY POWER.

AND A SECRET OF THE MACEDONIAN PROPAGANDA.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

Discussing the other day with a cultured and well-informed Russian the possible outcome of an armed struggle in Eastern Europe, I listened with interest to a calm and dispassionate opinion as to the prospect of success awaiting his country in the event of a second war with the Turkish Empire. He did not hesitate to say that his recent experience of the Turkish, as well as his personal knowledge of the Russian, army forced him to the conclusion that it would be a very grave question if the latter could hope to emerge with success from a struggle with the resuscitated military power of the Ottoman Empire in 1903.

Let it be remembered that in the war of '77 Russia only succeeded after tremendous exertions, and would have been rolled back, broken and defeated from Plevna, had it not been for the timely assistance of Rumania, whom in certain eventualities she might not improbably find ranged against her today. For the shifting of international politics and the birth of fresh interests in the East have brought unexpected support to the Sultan during the last twenty-five years. But, politics apart, it is the intrinsic worth of the Turkish army itself as a fighting machine which might well give pause to thought of aggression. Perhaps the most noteworthy and interesting fact about the Turkish military power writes G. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette" is that instead of declining after the war with Russia, which robbed the Empire of extensive provinces the Ottoman military array has steadily increased in power and efficiency to an extent which few could ever have anticipated.

The Sick Man, in fact, is by no means as sick as he has been represented, or at any rate is fast recovering of his malady. At the outbreak of the war with Greece there was except in well-informed circles, a general but very mistaken impression that the Turkish army was antiquated in its methods and deficient in organizing power. The fallacy of such a creed was speedily revealed when in the spring of 1897 the Sultan, without any effort, mobilized a huge force of 600,000 men, with abundant supplies, stores and munitions of war of every description, from the high-power Krupp gun to smallarms and ammunition and well-equipped hospital agragements.

STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

The last available figures set the strength of the Turkish army in peace time at about 250,000 men something like 25,000 of these being officers. On a war footing its numbers amount to fully 800,000 men. During the last five years fresh laws and reforms affecting the army have been introduced, which are adding enormously to its strength and it is quite probable that in case of necessity the Sultan could at the present moment send into line of battle an armed strength, of a million and a half of men. If one third of these must still be regarded as untrained, we must also remember that the fanatical valour and wonderful adaptability of the Turk to war gives to the rawest recruit—as the Russians can testify—a far greater fighting value than is possessed by the conscripts of any other race.

A personal acquaintance with the Turkish army has convinced me that it is composed of the finest material in the world, and second to none in the day of battle. The Turks are a strong, hardy, high-spirited race, used to hard labour, and easily moulded into a splendid and effective soldiery. The long term of service required of the Turk adds greatly to his effectiveness, and a good deal of it is frequently of an active nature. In fact, if we except Great Britain, whose world-wide Empire is rarely ever at peace, Turkey has a greater war record for the last hundred years than any country in Europe, thirty-seven years of this period having been spent in actual warfare. The Turkish soldier is always ready to march. In his barracks perfect order prevails, and everything is kept in readiness for immediate movement. A foreign officer visiting a Turkish garrison recently asked the colonel of one large regiment how long it would take him to summon his command, and have it fully equipped and ready to proceed to rail or steamship for actual service in the field. The Turkish officer, looking at his watch, said it would just require fifteen minutes.

THE TEACHING OF GERMANY.

Apart from the excellence of the Turkish armament, which is up to date in every respect, the most significant reform is the vastly improved training of her commissioned ranks. Turkey has always possessed able military leaders, though they have been too frequently handicapped by Palace intrigue. But for a long time too little attention was paid to the military training and efficiency of officers of the subordinate grades. This reform of all others is the last which a corrupt and temporizing Government would have been capable of undertaking on its own initiative, a fact which brings us to the political secret underlying this wonderful renaissance of Turkish military efficiency. To put the matter with epigrammatic brevity—the army of the Sultan is the army of the Kaiser. It is the military power whose ability to hold back the legions of the Tsar, and to prevent the political strangulation of Germany in Europe by holding open the gates of the East, must be strengthened at all costs. For a long time past German influence at Constantinople and the efforts of numbers of German officers have been assiduously devoted to the development of a powerful Turkish military barrier against the southward aggression of Russia.

Germany is perhaps, if anything, more nearly interested than any other Power in the preservation of peace in the Near East at the present moment, and her influence at Constantinople will do much to secure the proper restraint of the Turkish soldiery, in spite of the provocation to which they are constantly exposed in the area of disaffection. But of war there need be no danger if Europe does its duty by convincing the Macedonian people that they have nothing to gain by deliberate rebelion in place of awaiting a peaceful and lawful reform. Nevertheless, the news from the East is serious in view of what undoubtedly happened before the Armenian massacres.

It is stated that the leaders of the Macedonian movement are pinning their hopes of independence to the possibility of inciting a Turkish massacre of their people, by which expedient they expect to secure the final intervention of the Powers. It is a horrible and despicable policy, but, as is sufficiently evident from the following story, which I give on indisputable authority, it has for some time been a well-calculated feature of anti-Turkish propaganda among the reckless and disaffected Christain populations in the Sultan's dominions

MACEDONIAN PLANS.

A well-known writer and traveller who had journeyed through Siberia, while collecting materials for a work on the Russian prison system, found himself in the year 1892 at a foreign mission not sixty miles from Constantinople. Here he was introduced to a number of Armenian notables, whose presence in the mission at a time when they were known to be organizing disaffection among their people was a very natural cause of irritation on the part of the Sultan against such establishments in his empire. My informant, whose bona fides admits of no question, declared that while staying in this place he was actually shown by an Armenian a copy of the programme—a sort of plan of campaign, in fact—which had been agreed upon by the heads of the movement which subsequently took place. In effect, they were to stick at nothing to draw the Sultan on to extremities, and their avowed object was, by procuring the massacre of the wretched rank and file of their race, to force Europe, and especially England, to step in and impose conditions which would give them all they wanted.

This is no imaginary story, but sober fact. And what is of such urgent importance is that the methods of these born intriguers, both in the nineties and when they engineered the Bulgarian revolt on the same lines twenty years earlier, are too evidently in the minds of the Macedonian Committee at the present time. Upon Europe, therefore, will lie the responsibility for further bloodshed if she fails to make it clear once and for all that she will no longer be exploited in the cause of manufactured massacre and insurrection.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

EVACUATION OF OBBIA.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES RELIEVED.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The evacuation of Obbia began on the 14th inst. Lack of water is delaying the advance from Galadi.

Supplies are now reaching General Manning satisfactorily, the heavy captures of camels having relieved the Transport.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

ALBANIANS SURROUND TURKISH MISSION.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN WARNING TO BULGARIA.

It is officially stated at Constantinople that the Sultan's mission to pacify the Albanians has been surrounded by several hundred Albanians at Spek and are practically prisoners.

The Albanians absolutely decline to accept the Macedonian reforms.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors who were mentioned on the 16th inst. as having made certain representations at Yildiz Kiosk demanded that energetic measures should be taken against the Albanians.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Russia and Austria have again warned Bulgaria against encouraging the Macedonian movement.

Marshal Enmer Bushi Pasha has been appointed to the command of the troops concentrating at Ferizovitch midway between Mitrovitza and Usnub.

Nine battalions have already arrived.

THE REINA CRISTINA.

SPAIN AND HER DEAD.

The Spanish Government has decided to bring the skeletons found on board the Reina Cristina recently mentioned as having been raised by the Americans to Spain.

MACDONALD MEMORIAL IN LONDON.

MOVEMENT INFLUENTIALLY SUPPORTED.

At an influential meeting of Scotsmen which has been held in London, it was resolved to organize a memorial to Sir Hector Macdonald to be erected in London.

The movement is supported by the Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Atholl, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Hardington.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BURY WIN THE CUP.

In the Association Cup final Bury beat Derby by six goals to nil.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

U. S. SQUADRON AT MARSEILLES.

HONOUR TO PRESIDENT LOUBET.

GERMAN ANNOYANCE.

It was announced on Thursday that the American Squadron of seven warships at present at Villefranchi was ordered to Marseilles to welcome President Loubet on his return from Algeria.

It is now stated at Washington that the dissatisfaction felt in this connection in Germany has been brought to the notice of the officials who have declared that nothing is further from the mind of Mr. Moody or any other official than to offend Germany by extending appropriate courtesy to the head of a friendly nation.

LATER.

The annoyance felt in Germany at the visit of the United States European squadron to Mars illes is due to the fact that when the Kaiser, recently hearing that it was proposed that the American battleship squadron should visit Lisbon, invited it to Kiel, the United States replied that the proposed Transatlantic cruise was abandoned.

It is now stated in Washington that the European squadron may visit Germany in the summer.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The United States have decided to send their European squadron to Kiel from Marseilles.

It is officially stated that the German comments were based on a misunderstanding. The President and Mr. Hay are desirous to do something to show the friendship of the United States for Germany and their appreciation of the kindly references made by the Kaiser to America.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

PRETENDER MARCHING ON FEZ.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Moorish Pretender is advancing on Fez in confident triumph with the intention of proclaiming himself Sultan and demanding recognition by the Powers.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Three thousand troops which it had been arranged were to participate in a great review before M. Loubet have left for the Moorish frontier

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

The United States have consented to the landing at Guam of the Dutch German Cable from the Cebbes and the Pelew Islands, connecting up with the projected American cable from the Philippines.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

NO HOME RULE BILL.

"A FANTASTIC FABRICATION."

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a correspondent, said that the rumour that the Government contemplated introducing a measure providing Home Rule for Ireland was a fantastic fabrication.

THE KING'S TOUR.

MILITARY REVIEW AT MALTA.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The King to-day reviewed 10,000 troops at Malta. The review was a brilliant spectacle.

This afternoon the King was present at a polo match between the Army and Navy at Malta.

DISASTER TO SHAMROCK THIRD.

CHALLENGER DISMASTED.

SIR T. LIPTON'S ESCAPE.

Shamrock the Third was caught in a squall at Weymouth and completely dismasted. Sir Thomas Lipton was knocked down a hatchway, and was bruised but not seriously.

One of the Shamrock's crew was drowned and several were injured.

The King telegraphed to Sir Thomas Lipton his sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 17th inst., states :—General sympathy is felt for Sir Thos. Lipton at the disaster to Shamrock III. The King wired a message of sympathy.

The builders have a new mast preparing, and it will be ready in a fortnight and Sir Thos. Lipton is hopeful of meeting the Reliance.

CHINESE RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITISH COMPANIES.

The "Westminster Gazette" is informed that, at the instance of the British Authorities, the Pekin Syndicate and the British Chinese Corporation have concluded an agreement to work jointly all their railway concessions north of the Yangtse, thus terminating the prolonged rivalry which hampered the Foreign Office in supporting British railway enterprise in China to the benefit of foreign competitors.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The result of the Race for the Craven Stakes was :—

Countermark	1
Pan Michael	2
Gay Gordon	3

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The actual receipts of the Indian railways for the year ending 31st ultimo are issued. They show a great recovery during the last few weeks, the deficiency compared with the previous year being thus reduced to forty lakhs. The East Indian Railway is responsible for a falling off of 32 lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa for 39 lakhs, the North-Western for seven lakhs, and the Bombay, Baroda for six lakhs On the other hand the Indian Midland is ahead by 8 lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur by 7 lakhs, the Southern Mahratta by 8 lakhs, the Eastern Bengal by 5 lakhs, the Madras Railway by four lakhs, the South Indian by 3 lakhs, and the Burma Railways by four lakhs.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

GERMAN MANAGEMENT.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London, the 16th inst., states :—

Mr. Eyres, the British Consul at Constantinople, in a report issued since Mr. Balfour's speech and a letter insists that the management of the Bagdad Railway has been secured by the Germans.

Public opinion in England is against our Government assenting to an increase of the Turkish Customs as a guarantee for the loan or of allowing Koweit to become the southern terminus.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Miss A. Terry resigns the Indian Army Nursing Service with effect from September next.

Major Edward Snow, Station Staff Officer is appointed Brigade-Major, Aden Column.

The amalgamation of the Intelligence and Mobilisation branches at Army Headquarters has been finally sanctioned.

Of the indents for armaments which have lately gone Home only those for gun-mountings and armour piercing shells will be placed in England at present it being probable that the remaining ammunition will be made in India.

The retirement is gazetted of Colonel T. H. Hendley I. M. S. and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Ryland, and hony. Captain Lyons Supply and Transport Corps.

Apart from armour-piercing shell, no orders will at present be placed at Home for ammunition required in India, in view of the probability that the manufacturing resources of India will in future prove equal to all requirements.

The Government have sanctioned the conversion of the Munnar detachment of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles into a mounted company. The men are mostly planters, accustomed to the saddle, and will welcome the change.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., having been granted temporary leave of absence to Khandalla from 20th to 27th April 1903 inclusive, the Command of the Bombay District and Garrison will devolve on Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, the next Senior Officer.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

DUTY PAYABLE IN PAPER ROUBLES.

DIFFERENTIATION AGAINST INDIAN TEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

It is understood that Russia has obtained concessions under which they are allowed to pay duty in Persia in paper roubles instead of in coin. This if correct will make a serious difference as the value of the paper rouble is thirteen pence less than the silver rouble.

The Indian Tea Association have decided to address the Government of India as to the correctness or otherwise of this information as, if free it will mean a serious differentiation against Indian tea.

THE WEATHER AT HOME.

An Englishman cable states :—Snow and frost are general throughout the country and are doing much harm to fruit and the crops.

SOLDIER KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

FALL FROM A TRAIN.

BANGALORE, APRIL 18.

A soldier of the Warwick Regiment travelling to Secunderabad as one of an escort to a prisoner was missed from the train at Halkote station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The authorities at Gadag station were notified of his disappearance and organised a search party who found the body badly cut up on the line. It was taken to Gadag where an inquest was held, the verdict being accidental death It is supposed deceased had walked out on to the platform at the end of the carriage and missing his footing had fallen between the carriages. The volunteers of Gadag gave him a military funeral.

NEW CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Tenders for the new four per cent. Calcutta Municipal loan (1903-4) of Rs. 15,00,000 were opened at the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon. The loan was covered many times over, the lowest rate accepted being Rs. 100-2. The average rate was Rs. 100-8.

IRISH LAND BILL.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 17th April, says that the Irish Nationalist Convention his approved, by an overwhelming majority, of the principle of Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill, reserving the right to propose amendments of the details.

Mr. Michael Davitt leads a smouldering opposition to the whole scheme.

RACKETS IN ENGLAND.

Harrow beat Rugby in the final round of the Public School Rackets competition.

PROPOSED BUREAU OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MYSORE PLANTERS.

BANGALORE, APRIL 18.

The coffee planters of Mysore represented by the North and South Mysore Planters Association have urged on the Government of this State the necessity of having a well equipped bureau of science and agriculture for the improvement of existing methods of cultivation the study of vegetable pathology and the eradication of fungoid pastes They rejoice that the Government of India have under cosideration an elaborate scheme for the establishment of a strong and practical bureau of scientific investigation and ask the Mysore Government to cordially support the Viceyros two excellent proposals relative to the formation of a central bureau board of agricultural information and of scientific enquiry. In fact they suggest the possibility of affiliating the Mysore agricultural and scientific departments with the bureau of science and agriculture.

BANGALORE APRIL 19.

In deference to the wishes of the coffee planters of Mysore the Maharajah not long ago deputed a senior member of his Council to confer with them on the subject of certain disabilities which they were represented to labour under. Delegates from the two Planters' Associations accordingly discussed the following matters at length, the official report on which is now before the Government, namely, the critical stat of the coffe industry, with special reference to the inability of planters to borrow money at cheap rates and the disastrous consequences attending it the labour law as passed for Madras the working of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act weighs and measures appointment of planters to power under the garee regulation maintenance of Justices o the Peace at cert in centres the registration of tiles and deeds; the adulteration of coffees roads and communications the control of sandalwood and jungle fire, etc. With regard to loans of the planters thought Government might oblige them by advancing working capital at low interest to enable them to tide over unfavurable seasons. Mr Graham Anderson, C I E, a prominent planter said if certain disadvantages were removed they would be able to borrow from English capitalists on easier terms than from Government, It was eventually agreed that if any practicable proposals were matured and placed before Government due consideration would be given them. As to the new Macras labour Act the planters pointed out that they did not entirely approve of its provisions, and hoped that before its operation is extended to Mysore as was doubtless contemplated Government would hear their objections, This was willingly promised.

NEW HELMET FOR BANGALORE GARRISON TROOPS.

Telegraphic official orders have been issued to the Bangalore garrison sanctioning the adoption of the Egyptian pattern of helmet for all ranks.

THE MYSORE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Maharani, the late regent of Mysore, the young Maharani, and princesses arrived here from the capital this afternoon, and left for Ootacamund at 6 under usual salutes to join the Maharajah.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BANGALORE,

RESUMPTION OF SERVICES.

Upon the official assurances of Mr. De Winton, Chief Engineer Madras D. P. W. and Mr, Ashpite Consulting Architect, as to its safety services have been resumed in the undamaged portion of S Marks Church whose tower collapsed last December

THE ALIBAG OBSERVATORY.

SCIENCE AMID THE WILDS.

The new magnetic observatory at Alibag, across the Bombay Harbour, is unassuming in exterior, but not uninteresting on that account. It is situated amid surroundings sufficiently picturesque to awaken the sense of poetry in the mind of even the matter-of fact observator who is to ply his calling there. The plain little tower built of white stone in which the instruments are to be housed, the gabled bungalow wherein will dwell those bent upon the observation of terrestrial phenomena and the unpretentious structure which is to be devoted to work of a more or less clerical nature all lie in the grateful shade of a grove of palms. From the north is wafted on the sea breeze the whisper of the surf as it breaks upon the silvery beach which is so reminiscent of eastern England. To the west lies the pirate stronghold of the old Janjira chieftain still sombre and still forbidding after the lapse of centuries. It is an ideal site for an observatory which depends so much upon the absence of all the disturbing features, the rattle and the vibration, which are perforce connected with the stress of business. In this retreat, where the appearance of a European face is still regarded almost in the light of an epoch, the observator can scarcely err. Here he will be able to commune with the hidden movements of the earth when Bombay city is shaken from end to end with the products of man's invention. It is hard to conceive, indeed, of the introduction of "modern improvements" into the neighbourhood of that peaceful little compound Certain it is that for many years yet to come no other migration of this offshoot of the Colaba Observatory will be unnecessary.

For a considerable time past the necessity for more suitable quarters for the magnetic instruments employed at Colaba has been apparent. The promise of electric lighting and electric trams has threatened the efficiency of the Bombay Observatory, and a move for a long time has been deemed inevitable. The question was to discover a suitable site. The invasion of electricity into Bombay Island did not necessarily mean that the whole of the Colaba Observatory thenceforth would be useless. Of the many departments of Observation conducted there electrical disturbance was only to be feared in respect of those which deal with magnetic and magnetographic phenomena. From the point of view of economy then it was neither necessary nor desirable that the whole of the Observatory buildings at Colaba should be deserted. It was therefore, decided to divide the Observatory into two parts—in one to carry on the magnetic observations and in the other the many other departments for which the institution is equipped—barometric, thermometric, pluviographic, and anemometric. Alibag was chosen because it seemed to offer the most suitable site for the observation of the magnetic phenomena, whilst at the same time offering a sufficient opportuity for frequent communication between the two institutions. The Public Works Department have for some time been engaged upon the building of the Observatory at Alibag and now it is completed and is ready for the reception of the various instruments which will be required for the work. The two buildings which have been erected are, as has already been mentioned, neither large nor pretentious They have been under construction since October last and they are though small, admirably adapted to the work which will be conducted in them The building in which the magnetic instruments will be deposited is constructed in the form of a tower, but is upon much the same plan as those at present in existence at Colaba. Already some preliminary observations have been carried out there, and one of the clerks of the Colaba Observatory is always at work there. Serious work has not commenced as yet, however. In a very short time it is expected that new instruments will arrive, and immediately these have been installed operations will be commenced upon the making of a permanent record the continuity of which it is the observator's ambition to keep intact.

To those who take an interest in the work of the observator the question as to how the continuity of the magnetic record at the Colaba Observatory is going to be preserved in view of the change which is so shortly to take place will very probably suggest itself The new observatory will cost money and naturally Government upon whom will devolve the onus of defraying expenses will not wish to spend more than is really necessary. The preservation of the record is, however, all important and so for some time to come it is proposed to carry on two departments side by side and then at the end of a suitable period to discontinue one of them. How long this arrangement will be necessary it is impossible to tell. There are signs that Bombay will very shortly possess an electric lighting scheme and undoubtedly before long a move will be made in the direction of electric tramways. When that time comes the experience of other observatories as shown that a change would be very necessary and indeed, essential but unfortunately for those who have charge of the Observatory both schemes are still in the clouds and in any case it is very difficult to say when they will reach Colaba. In the meantime, however the two magnetic records will be continued side by side ; and if present anticipations are carried out the magnetic second at Colaba will be continued even after the disturbing feature of electricity has made its appearance. From the point of view of the record itself it is to be presumed, if the theories and arguments of electricians are to be relied upon it that when the tramways have commenced the record will be valueless. Strange as it may appear, however, although several other observatories have been put to the inconvenience of removing their quarters owing to the invasion of electric trams, none of them have yet taken the trouble to discover exactly what the influence of electric tramways in the vicinity of the magnetic instruments of an observatory would be It has always been taken for granted that that influence would be to disturb the instruments in such a way as to make their records unreliable, but no one has yet thought it worthwhile to go into the matter properly. The question is an interesting one, and at Colaba it has been decided if possible, to investigate it. With the instruments at Alibag working side by side with those at Colaba, there will be an admirable opportunity for comparison, and the results of the experiment should be well worth the trouble involved. Of course this experiment will be a costly one It will not only require some little expenditure on additional instruments, but will necessitate also a few additions to the staff of the observatory. In the end, however, the expense may be justified. Should the question of compensation arise the two records may be valuable evidence. All this then is the reason of the extension of the work of the Colaba Observatory to the pretty little village of Alibag.

Another question arises of course, and that is the question of communication between the two observatories Such communication as presents itself through the medium of the harbour ferry service is hardly expeditious enough, nor sufficiently convenient Probably for a time, however, that will be the only means of communication available. It was at first thought that a cheap and simple method of wireless telegraphy might be instituted between the two places and we believe that experiments have been made with that end in view. In any case it was not intended to use Masconi's system on account of the expense involved. Such experiments as have been made have not been unsuccessful but at present no definite decision has been arrived at. Of course there is always the alternative of the telephone. Was the work done by the magnetic departments of such immediate public importance as some of the other departments of the Observatory Other question of communication would be a very serious one. At present, however, it can afford to wait until some of the more pressing difficulties have been solved.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

WORK TO BE DONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The season has started cheerfully with a wedding. The young couple are well known and popular in Simla, the bride being the daughter of Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office of India, and the bridegroom Mr. McIntosh, Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department.

The weather has now cleared. The rhododendrons the peach trees and the wild pear are a blaze of blossom upon the Khud side. The air is balmy and the snow-cap upon the chor is melting visibly. The first leave season for military officers commenced yesterday and the station is filling rapidly.

The Viceroy does not arrive here until the end of the month but the flutter of excitement is in the air, for this is the fifth and culminating year of the present regime in which such great things have been promised.

The Police Commission are here, and are writing their report which is fraught with weighty issues for the entire country. It can scarcely be handed in before June. It will then have to be considered by the Government of India, and the recommendations which are ultimately framed upon, it will have to go home to the Secretary of State. No announcement of the changes proposed can well be made before next cold weather.

The Irrigation Commission is more forward with its work. Its report, is understood to be practically complete and should be in the hands of the Government this month. Here too the Secretary of State will have to be consulted, but the problem is a simpler one and we may expect an authoritative pronouncement earlier. The weighty words spoken in Council by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, last March, when he referred to the largness of the scope which exists in India for the immediately profitable expenditure of capital upon minor irrigation works, may be taken as the key to the action likely to result.

In regard to the University Commission the subject has now been so thoroughly threshed out that orders may issue at any time. The wider questions of technical and of primary and secondary education are also before the Government of India, but the subject is so large that it is impossible to form any reliable estimate of when a pronouncement will be made.

The Railway Commission's Report has been submitted. It involves issues of extraordinary interest relating to the development of the country. Its scope, as indicated from time to time in more or less official utterances, is the whole question of the direction and management of railways in India. It thus deals with the long discussed scheme for the splitting up of the Public Works Department and the placing of the railways under a general expert head who would be in close relation with the Finance Department. Irrigation would then group itself with agriculture which is assuming an increasingly important role in connection with the Government. More important than any possible rearrangement of this kind is the question of the raising of money for the construction of fresh railways and the equipment, upkeep and development of the lines already in existence which are at present notoriously deficient especially in rolling-stock. Hitherto, as your readers are aware, private enterprise has been hampered and expenditure restricted owing to the exceedingly hard and fast nature of the rules in force relating to Government guarantees for loans. All this it has been the duty of the Commission to reconsider. Its recommendations, fathered as they are by a distinguished expert whose experience extends to America and Europe as well as to India, will carry immense weight. It is not too much to hope that they may result in changes which will introduce a new era of development in railway enterprise in this country.

The scheme for the establishment of a commercial bureau to bring the Government of India into closer relation with the trading and commercial interests of the country is another matter upon which announcements may be made at any time. The establishment of Agricultural Banks in all parts of the country, the foundation of a great scientific agricultural college at Pusa in Western Bengal the revision of the system of provincial contrasts, the reorganisation of the Famine Insurance Fund and the long disputed question of the separation of judicial and executive functions, are matters which are also before the Government of India. It is not to be expected that they can all be dealt with finally by next December. It is sufficient that they are being taken up and that progress will have to be reported.

The improvement of the internal administration is only one phase of the activity of which Simla will be the focus during the next few months. The situation in Thibet and the relations of India with Aghanistan and Persia have reached stages which may at any moment produce developments that will have to be dealt with by the Government of India. Lord Kitchener is just now engaged in inspecting the defences of the North-Western Frontier. When this has been completed there will be important questions of military reorganisation for him to consider. The military machine in India is the product of generations of growth dating from periods when means of communication and of intelligence were alike defective, and when internal defence and the maintenance of order were almost the only problems that had to be considered. All this has now changed. Railways and telegraphs have brought the most distant cantonments within effective striking distance of even remote corners of the frontier. The army of India, from being merely a garrison, has become a factor of infinite significance in the defence of the British Empire. Expensive troops are still retained in unhealthy cantonments, and in detachments too much split up for effective training, though healthy stations are available where they could be concentrated into units large enough for efficiency. Costly circumlocation exists that is capable of remedy, and antiquated methods, alike at headquarters and in the commands, that could be remedied with advantage. All this is it will be Lord Kitchener's functions to go into, and the next few months are likely to see a beginning made, in the direction of reform, in many matters which have been allowed to go on too long in worn out grooves.

Altogether the season promises to be one of extraordinary constructive as well as of administrative activity ; quite apart from the question of whether it is to be the last during which Lord Curzon will be in charge. Momentum has been gathering during the past four years. Events are now moving rapidly and fresh developments are inevitable.

DEPARTURES TO EUROPE.

Among the passengers who left Bombay for Europe on Saturday, per P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia were Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Crowe, Sir P. G. Egerton, Sir H. Prinsep, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Sir George and Lady Watt, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and Bishop Whitehead of Madras. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins arrived at the Ballaird Pier at 12 noon, and were received by Mr. H. Gill, Mr. L. N. Bansji, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. Jeevanjee Limjee of Elao, and Nawabzada Nasrullakhan. Mrs. Crowe, who raised a subscription for the nursing fund of the J. J. Hospital, was received and garlanded on the bunder by several of the nurses of that Hospital, and by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehanghir, Mr. Virchand Deepchund, and Prince Samatsingbji. Among those present were Viscount De Wrem, Portuguese Consul, Mr. Bertie-Smith, Mr. H. Gill, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Mr. Premchand Roy, chand, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Mr. J. B. Petit, and others.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

THE COTTON-BOLL WEEVIL.

PLANTING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the numerous statements, arguments, and opinions published in the newspapers on the subject of American industrial competition in the world's markets there is one significant omission. This development is an affair of the last six or seven years, and until 1902 it was rapidly progressive. It appears to be assumed that the marvellous competitive capacity of the manufactures of the United States must needs continue, and that it is likely to gain rather than to lose force. But there are several considerations which do not tell in favour of this view. One of these is the very great increase in recent years in the cost of having and in wages which had occurred in America. In the last issue of "Dun's Monthly Review," a recognised American authority, a comparison appears of the prices of commodities, grouped and worked out according to the "index number" method, for various dates between July 1, 1897, and February 1,1903. Accepting the earlier of these dates as indicating with sufficient exactness the cost of living at the time when the recent extraordinary increase of exports of American manufactures became apparent, we find, upon working out the differences shown between these two dates, the following proportionate advances in the wholesale prices of various groups of commodities of general consumption. Breadstuffs have risen to the extent of 68.8 per cent, meat by 21.9 per cent, dairy and garden produce by 64.5 per cent, other food products by 18.7 per cent, clothing by 17.7 per cent, and miscellaneous articles by 38.4 per cent. Calculating the mean rate of advance by a simple mathematical process, and without allowing for the relative importance in the scale of consumption of the several groups, it appears that the average is 41.33 per cent. Having regard, however, to the magnitude of household expenditure upon farinaceous food, meat, and dairy produce, it is safe to say that the true increase in the cost of living must be considerably greater.

Moreover, since the prices on which these figures are calculated are those prevailing in the wholesale markets, some addition must be made for a relatively greater rise in retail prices. Probably, therefore it would be well within the true limit to put the increase in the cost of living so far as expenditure on household commodities is concerned at 50 per cent, within the last six years. In many districts house rents have also risen very considerably. On the other hand, there are a few items of expenditure, such as travelling, and perhaps taxation, which may be regarded as having undergone no change. It does not follow, of course, that the cost of labour rises because the cost of living is advanced. As a matter of fact, however, it is well-known that wages have gone up seriously in almost every branch of American industry within the last six years, and it may be taken as a matter of course that the upward movement in wages is in part the cause of the increase in the cost of living. It seems clear, then, that the cost of industrial production must have become since 1897 very much greater in the United States than it was when American competition in the markets of the world began to assume formidable proportions. The progress of invention and its practical application have no doubt counteracted the increase in labour cost to a certain extent. But in other countries also very important changes in this direction have been going on. Relatively, indeed, it may be that the progress has been greater in some European States than in America. European manufacturers became conscious soon after the great engineer's strike of 1897 in this country, and largely, indeed, in consequence of the opportunities which the strike gave for American competition in the engineering and mechanical industries in British markets, of inferiority to the Americans in various branches of industrial production, and the intervening years have seen great strides towards the recovery of the lost ground. The conclusion warranted by the figures we have quoted is not that American competition will henceforth be a negligible quantity, but that the fear of such competition is exaggerated.

The spread of the cotton-boll weevil in Texas, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Continental Bulletin," is apparently causing very serious apprehension in the United States with regard to the future of the the American cotton crop. The chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. L. O. Howard, and the special field agent of the Department, Mr. W. D. Hunter, who have been studying the problem very closely, are said to have arrived at the conclusion that it will be impossible to exterminate the pest. Moreover, they are satisfied that in a very few years the insect will have spread over the entire cotton belt of the United States. The Mexican cotton-boll weevil made its first appearance in Texas in 1894, having crossed the Rio Grande at Brownsville. Every year since, with the single exception of 1896, when an unprecedented drought was unfavourable to its development, it has spread until it has covered almost the entire cotton-producing area of Texas. At the same rate of progress it will require two years to reach Indian territory, Arkansas and Louisiana. Mr. Hunter has estimated that within fifteen or, eighteen years it will be a serious drawback to the cultivation of cotton throughout the entire cotton belt of the United States. Estimates of the loss occasioned by it in Texas last year range from $8,000,000 to $25,000,000. The weevil cannot be killed by the application of poisons, as during all stages of growth it feeds, well protected in the "square" or boll, and when mature feeds by inserting its beak well within the tissue of the fruit. Thus far the search which the American Agricultural Department has made throughout the entire cotton-producing region of Mexico has not resulted in finding any parasite or disease that is fatal to any large percentage of the insects. The search for such a parasite is being continued, however, and Dr. Howard has sent an entomologist to Cuba, where the weevil was known even before its discovery in Mexico, in the hope of finding a parasite that can be introduced in Texas to assist in keeping it under control.

Apparently the only method of meeting the Mexican boll weevil is to defy it by cultivating a resisting power in the cotton plant itself. It is said that the Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that it is possible by proper cultivation to obtain a good crop of cotton in a field entirely surrounded by fields in which the yield has been almost destroyed by the weevils. Only comparatively few of the insects live through the winter. These begin to breed early in the spring, and a new generation is produced every four or five weeks, until, late in the season, they are sufficiently abundant to cause the loss of the greater part of the late crop. For this reason it is of the greatest importance that as much of the crop as possible shall have been matured early in the season. In order that this may be accomplished Dr. Howard recommends that the early maturing varieties of cotton should be planted and that the seed should be put into the ground at the earliest possible date—in the latitude of Houston as early as February 25, and at no place in Northern Texas later than March 20. It has been found, too, that if the squares, which, when eggs have been deposited in them fall to the ground are exposed to the direct rays of the sun the larvæ are killed by their food being dried up. For this reason it is recommended that the cotton shall be planted in rows more widely separated than has been the custom, and that the rows shall be well thinned out, so as to allow the rays of the sun to reach a large proportion of the squares that have fallen to the ground. Thorough cultivation is urged as tending to hasten the maturity of the crop. Finally it is recommended that the planters abandon all idea of obtaining a top crop and clear the plants off the ground and burn them not later than the first week in October each year. This would result in destroying large numbers of the weevils, and would greatly reduce the number that would successfully hibernate. It is believed that the small loss that would be

occasioned by abandoning the top crop would be more than made up by the reduction of the number of insects to be combated the following year.

We learn from Blantyre, under date February 14, that the weather during the past rainy season in British Central Africa had been the worst, from a planter's point of view, ever experienced since the European occupation of the country began. After a prolonged drought rain began to fall about the end of December and beginning of January, and during the earlier weeks of the last-named month good planting rains very experienced. Then the rain suddenly stopped, and during the last week in January and the first half of February, that is for a period of three weeks up to the date of the Blantyre advices now before us, scarcely any rain fell, and the heat was very great. The large planting undertaken during the early part of January had proved useless, the subsequent drought having a killing influence. The season, indeed, it is said, has been the culmination of a series of misfortunes for British Central Africa. The outlook was serious, and not merely form a planting point of view. The scarcity of water was felt in every direction; the low state of the river, for instance, has caused loss to the carrying companies for many months. The fact that a few districts had proved an exception to the general rule had removed the fear of actual famine, but that was about all that could be said. Meanwhile copious rains in March, April, and May were being looked for. Up to the date given South Africa generally seems so have suffered from a want of rain. The badness of the season was being the more deplored as new products, particulary cotton, were being given an extensive trial all over the country; and also on account of the proposed railway. A properous year and abundant crops would have done much, with the railway, to improve the general tone. The Blantyre people appear to be taking a very special interest in the efforts of the British Cotton-growing Association. The drought in Central and South Africa seems the more important owing to the apparent relation between the meteorogical conditions of South and Central Africa during the early part of the year and the character of the Indian monsoon, to which we have several times called attention.

The advance in American cotton, which was quoted at 5.46d. on Febeuary 28, received a check at the beginning of the month, and on the 9th 5.20d., the the lowest point of March, was touched. The early part of the month was remarkable for violent fluctuations in New York futures, which are hardly reflected in the variations of Liverpool spot cotton. The struggle between rival factions has thrown into the background considerations based on the ordinary incident of supply and demand. The result of all this has been a loss of confidence among distributors of cotton manufactured goods, from which both spinners and manufacturers have suffered. Meanwhile the general position has undergone no fundamntal change. Bad weather in the South has been plausible reason for the slow development of the abnormally "thick tail" of cotton that ispromised some optimists, and the comparative meagreness of the visible supply is still accounted for by the largness of stocks in spinners hands. Lancashire, is is generally agreed, has been unfortunate this year in buying later than her competitors, and it is even said that the stands in some danger of having to eke out the season with cotton that is bad as well as dear. Late reports, however, suggest that account of the quantity of unworkable cotton have been somewhat exaggerated. In the absence of a normally healthy demand from the great importing markets engagements are dwindling, and though there are many notable exceptions, spinners and manufacturers generally are in less favourable position than at the beginning of the month. There is more talk of short time, but probably we are not yet very near any stoppage of looms and spindles on a large scale. Spinners and manufacturers may lose money, but they must keep their money making machines in order for the next opportunity.

It must not be supposed that the prospect is uniformly gloomy. Many producers are very well engaged, and even at the present rates of cotton a few favoured ones are strong enough to exact full proportionate prices. The larger number of those engaged in the trade, however, look anxiously for some relief from the present strained position. They cannot work profitably at to-day's price of cotton, and expectations begin to turn towards the new crop as a possible source of relief. Mr. Henry Neill's assurance that we shall yet have eleven and a half millions for this season's crop has had little more effect than the mixture of shrewd and fanciful arguments persistently advanced by Mr. Price. Information about the new crop is necessarily of the vaguest description. The inducements to plant a larger area are obvous, and America is an expensive place, but it can hardly multiply cotton mills and cotton fields without a great immigration of labour. The efforts of the British Cotton-growing Association are watched sympathetically by many who desire that expension in the cultivation of cotton should not be confined to America. If the variations in American spot cotton have not been on the whole excessive, the same cannot be said of Egyptian. Until the middle of the month the spot quotation of 7 7-16d. for fair was maintained, but since that date almost daily advances have brought it to 8 1-4d., or an advance of over 3-4d. in little more than a fortnight. The reason for the rise, which was accompanied by some heavy buying, is found in the anticipated shortage, and though spinners can hardly sell at a profit now, they may believe in the possibility of a big haul before the new Egyptian crop brings relief. Unquestionably the world could do very well with a large addition to its production of Egyptian cotton, which is now an easy prey for the speculator. Silver, quoted at 22 1-8d. on February 28, touched 22 7-8d. on the 9th, and stands at 22 1-1 16d on the 30th, or a gain of 9 16d, on the month.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Saturday :—Pressure changes in Upper India have been irregular and cloudy and feebly unsettled weather prevails and conditions are favourable for duststorms in that area. Light showers due to duststorms are reported from Baluchistan and light thundershowers from Assam and Trivandrum. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces and slightly in South India and Burma. Pressure is still in excess over the whole Indian region. The temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab and West Himalayas and the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in considerable excess in the North West. It was in defect in the United Provinces and on the Madras Coast. Strongly marked hot weather conditions prevail in the central parts of the country Gujarat and Bengal. The highest temperature reported is 112 1-2 degrees at Khandwa.

Sunday :—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of the country and pressure is in slight to moderate defect in the United Provinces. It is still in slight to moderate excess in the north west. Light shower probably due to dust storms have occurred in the Punjab and thunder storms at Cherrapoonjee, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly. The weather is very feebly unsettled with cloud along the West Himalayas and in the United Provinces where a few thunder and dust storms may occurs during the days. Strong winds from normal south westerly directions prevail at the head of the bay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH APRIL.

SUMMARY

Pressure has increased briskly at Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal in Berar and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, and the minimum from 6° to 9° at Deesa, Sauzor, Amraoti and Ahmednagar. The maximum varied from 103° at Krandwa to 84° at Jask, and the minimum from 66° at Belgaum to 85 at Amraoti.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Indore, Goa, Mangalore and Trichinopoly. Humidity has increased considerably in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Jamnagar, Veraval, Aurangabad, Bangalore and Cuddapah.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE INDIAN DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce on April 1, the secretary, Mr Joseph Watson, read the following letter from Mr Joseph Cross, secretary of the Weavers' Association.

In 1895 the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce took very prominent part in an attempt to obtain the abolition of the Indian import duties. When the Secretary of State for India was seen on the question, he gave some hopes that, if the finances of India reached a point of equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, the advisability of abolishing the duties would receive his serious consideration. In the opinion of those competent to judge such a time in Indian finance has arrived and further that if the employers and operatives interested in the welfare of the cotton trade were to make another united effort there is a possibility of success. It would be esteemed a favour if you could bring the subject under the notice of your Chamber and if they are favourable to commencing a movement for the purpose named the Textile Workers Association would be quite willing to help in any way they could.

Mr. John Whittaker (Rishton) said he was informed in Manchester that it was proposed to get up an agitation for the entire abolition of the Indian import and Excise duties. Considerable thought was necessary before taking so important a step. The great question was, Had the time arrived when India could do without the import duties? Sir Henry Fowler told them that "the levying of import duties was a closed question." Governments were supposed to have some continuity of policy, and unless the Government had changed its mind, it appeared to him to be useless to agitate merely for the abolition of the cotton duties. That was a point which appeared to be left out of consideration. In a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Emmott, he stated that 767,000l. would be required to abolish the import duties on cotton, and that that would leave an estimated surplus for the year 1903-1904 of 183,000l. But that was not the point. Although they were anxious to see the duties abolished, he thought they were of the same opinion now as eight years ago, that the cotton duties came second to the salt, because salt in India was a necessaty of life, which was taxed to the very utmost. When they did agitate, it must be with a prospect of success. He could not sufficiently impress upon them how harassing it was to the cotton trade when there was a prospect some months ahead of a reduction or abolition of the duties. Was there a merchant in Manchester who would buy three or six months ahead if in the meantime he knew there was a prospect of the duty being reduced or taken off? He did not think there was. It was that uncertainty that caused so much suffering before when they were agitating throughout Lancashire for the entire abolition of the duties. They could not have these duties taken off one year, and then, if famine occurred in India the following year, put on again. If once the duties were abolshed, he hoped they would never hear of them again. [He would rather wait for one more year, and then, if India was as prosperous as it had been during the last five years, they could agitate with every prospect of success. When he spoke to them a month ago, it was on an agitation that had been started in India for the abolition of the Excise duty, while leaving the import duties alone. Lancashire would not stand that for a moment, and it was an agitation which had no chance whatever of success.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court on Saturday.

RE RUNGILDAS BHUKUNDAS.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, appeared in support of a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship ordered insolvent to proceed forthwith with his insolvency. The further hearing of the matter was adjourned till the 10th June next. On the application of Mr. Raikes leave was granted to the insolvent to amend the schedule by inserting the names of some further creditors.

RE VALLABHDAS JAIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, applied for their personal discharge. Counsel said an appeal had been filed from his lordship's judgment in the case. The Appeal Court had granted insolvents their personal discharge, for which they now came up formally. The discharge was accordingly granted.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID BIN NIMAZI.

Mr. Inverarity, for Sakinabai, a witness, asked for an adjournment of her examination, and that she should be examined at her own house as she was too weak to attend the court.

Mr. Jardine, for the National Bank, opposed the application.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, fixed the examination for the 10th June next without prejudice to any application being made to the judge in chambers meanwhile.

RE TALAKSEY THACKERSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for two months.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, on behalf of the Council of Regency in the Patiala State, asked that the matter be put down for hearing on the 8th July next. Counsel read the affidavit of one Dinshaw Cursetjee stating the reasons for the postponement asked for. The insolvent's books were with the Alliance Bank of Simla and were not available for inspection for some time. The Government had appointed Mr. Bidduiph special officer to examine the books which on his arrival in Bombay he found lying scattered in the Insolvency Office. Mr. Bidduiph's presence counsel said; was necessary at the hearing of the petition indeed the whole matter turned on the presence of Mr. Bidduiph.

Mr. Raikes for the insolvent said it would be a great hardship upon the insolvent who should not be thus prejudiced by the long delay.

Mr. Bayley: True, but an opposing creditor should have his rights. Mr. Bidduiph is a high Government official specially deputed by Government to examine into the affairs. He had examined the insolvent's books here and his presence was absolutely necessary At present he was required to be at Patiala where the Viceroy was expected to arrive.

After some further discussion, his lordship refused the application. No order was made as to costs.

RE JOHN LAMBERT JUILTS.

On the application of Mr. Khothare, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months, with leave to serve notices.

RE VEERCHAND UGAHARCHAND.

Mr. Bayley, for the insolvent, applied that his discharge be postponed till the 17th June next. He was not in Bombay at present; and there was no opposition. The matter was postponed till the 17th June next.

RE NASARWANJEE DINSHAW MISTREE.

On the application of Mr. Kothare for the insolvent, the usual rule nisi for a first hearing was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges—Luxmon Keroji Navasi Manekji Nowroji Jassawalla; Austin Daniel Hyde; Dadabhoy Bhikajee Tarapor-walla; Ramjee Jewraj Thakar; Patrick Smyth; Raghunath Jagjiwan Bhavsar; Harian Page; Fakirmahomed bin Mahomed Ismail; and Ladak Rahim Kachi.

THE OUTRAGE AT MIRANSHAH.

From further particulars which have reached us concerning the ghazi attack on British Officers at Miranshad we learn that Lieutenant Langhorne, R. A., was shot in the cheek, the bullet travelling down to the neck, where it lodged. He was subsequently sent down to Bannu to have the bullet extracted. Marvellous to relate, he was never in any danger from his wound. It appears that the two ghazi fanatics had been lying in wait near Miranshah for some days before the outrage, intending to kill a Sahib or two. The day on which the outrage was committed was the last day of the Mohurram, so the the two fanatics were determined not to be foiled. They got their chance when everyone was returning from hockey. Lieutenant Langhorne and Lieutenant Young, of the 38th Dogras, were walking ahead, followed by Major Stainforth, Captain Browne, Lieutenant Waller, and Mrs Keene, wife of the Political agent. Mr Young first noticed the two Ihazis siding up to them with cocked pistols, and he called out:—"Look out for those chaps!" There upon he and Mr Langhorne rushed at the ghazis The ghazi who aimed at Mr Young missed fire, but the other hit Mr Langhorne at two yards distance. Nothing daunted, Mr. Langhornefell on the man and hah a tussle, getting two cuts on the leg from the man's knife. Then Mr Waller rushed up and caught hold of the ghazi, getting badly cut himself in the forearm. Meanwhile Mr Young had overpowered the other ghazi, and both were soon secured and taken into Miranshah Fort, where one of them died from the wounds he received in the struggle, and the other was hanged the next day.

MR. J. I. TARTE, late Minister of Public Works in Canada, has been offeds a Nationalist seat in the House of Commons, and has the matter now under consideration.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATE.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

No communication has yet been received from the Amir on the subject of Colonel Yate's detention, but by Monday the expected message from Kabu should reached India. Meanwhile it is curious to learn that the presence of a British officer on the Afghan side of the border, so far from being an unusual and disconcerting apparition of a nature to throw excitable Afghan officials off their balance was actually an agreeable commonplace. The feiendly informal meetings beyond the border between the opposite wardens of the marches have been numerous, and nothing but hospitality and good will had hitherto been shown to the officers of the Chaman garrison by the Amir's representatives. Colonel Yate himself had enjoyed more than one amiable chat with the officers of the Afghan outpost, and on the present occasion so little reason had he to doubt their continued friendliness that when he became aware of an Afghan sawar's approach he went out to meet the man and began an interview with a pleasant greeting. To his surprise the man surely placed him self between Colonel Yate and the boundary line, and when the other Afghans hurried up to support him the meaning of the action became plain. Believing himself to be the victim of some stupid misunderstanding Colonel Yate went at once with his captors to the Afghan fort, in the expectation that the Commandant would promptly put matters right, but on arrival he was told he must regard himself as a prisoner, pending the Amir's orders. Regarding his disposal there is by the way, no ground for the surprise expressed in some quarters that matter should be incapable of local settlement without reference to headquarters at Kabul. The time has gone by when, as described by Sir William Hunter in the Imperial Gazetter, Afghanistan was a loose group of autonomous democracies under a military Commander-in-Chiefship at Kabul. A quarters of a cenutry ago it may have been correct to say that Afghanistan was a monarchy only in name; nowdayd the Durani Chief is an absolute despot, and it is well-known that no local Governor or Commandant dare exercise the small discretion in circumsances outside the ordinary routine of Daily life without the fullest reference to the Amir. This is the great lessey which Abdul Rahman has lef to Habibullah.—Pioneer.

THE BOMBAY DOCKS SCHEME.

The "Pioneer" in discussing the Bombay Docks scheme while approving the main proposals of the Port Trust takes objection to that portion of the scheme dealing with bulk oil installations. There will be general agreement says the Allahabad paper, that it is a pity the scheme is loaded with a detail to which strong objection can be raised. It is not an essential nor even an integral part of the scheme. It is more or less of an accident that there should be oil tanks in that part of Bombay at all. If the proposed extension had been foreseen five or six years ago, when the tanks were erected, it is highly improbable that they would have been allowed to be placed anywhere near their present position. In this present situation, let it be remembered, the installations are, at the worst, comparatively harmless. The tanks are built on quays jutting out into the sea; and even in the case of an explosion—horrible as that is to contemplate—the burning oil would flow into the sea. Even so, it strikes the observer as a matter of regret that the installation of these huge quantities of a material which, if not explosive, is certainly inflammable under certain conditions should ever have been permitted so close to the shipping and to the most thickly populated part of Bombay. If the Port Trust would devise a scheme for the complete removal of the tanks to some safe and yet convenient distance from Bombay, they would earn the gratitude of the whole community. It is not too late to do so; and there are many reasons why this should be done. The chief reason is the anxiety that will always be present if the installations are removed to the proposed site. Besides being brought into proximity to the new docks, the tanks would stand in closer propinquity to the Government Dockyard and the Mint and to the town of Bombay, than they do at present. The measure of safety that belongs to the present peninsular sites would cease. And if there is any danger to be apprehended from the storage of oil in bulk, the grouping of the tanks upon the suggested site would constitute a danger to all the shipping and to the whole city of Bombay. It is to be presumed that the Port Trust have obtained the opinion of experts on the possibility of explosion. As is well known expert opinion inclines to the belief that there is no danger of explosion in installations like these. But explosions of petroleum do occur periodically, both in small and large quantities, And whatever be a man's opinion concerning the possibility of explosion, no one can contemplate without a shudder the thought of fire attacking these petroleum tanks in Bombay. Every precaution will, of course, be taken, and the tanks will be isolated as much as possible. But there would be no need of precaution if there were no risk; and the amount of danger in this as in similar cases will be measured in men's minds by the strictness of the precautions taken.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE TURF.

A correspondent writes to the Pioneer:—Is it not within the province of the Turf Clubs to protest against the absurd prizes given by the heads of Administrations, by way of so called encouragement, for the improvement of the breed of horses? From the period of Lord Canning's Viceroyalty down to the present time the Viceroy's Cup has been of the value of £100. It may be urged that the Cup is a private donation out of the Viceroy's pocket. Then this is what it ought not to be any longer. What sportsmen and the general public expect is that the State should give a suitable purse to encourage the importation of high class horses. It does read absurd for a race to be called the Viceroy's Cup, to which the Viceroy contributes Rs. 1,500, while the C. T. C. makes up the prize by an addition of Rs. 20,000 The same remarks apply to the Cups given by the Governors of Bombay and Madras. No one would think of making any demand on the Viceroy or the Governors, who have so many pressing calls upon them, to enhance their personal subscriptions to the Turf but we do ask the Government of India to remove the reproach that lies at its door in withholding all support from an institution which largely benefits the horse supply of the country. How many of the stallions and mares in the studs, in the past and at present, have in their earlier careers been on the Turf? The Viceroy's Cup race should be an entirely State donation, and so should the Cups given by the Governors of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. At present the gift is a purely voluntary one; though in some cases, perhaps, the voluntary element has not been the most prominent. It is not every man who approves of horse-racing; and a Governor called, upon to give a Cup may feel that he is being required to give his support where he would rather not have given it, though few men have such strong conscientious scruples on the subject as those which compelled Lord Lawrence to withold the Cup altogether. A grant given by the Governor-General in Council would free from any personal difficulties and might be on a scale worthy of the occasion. By the way the record of the winners of the Viceroy's Cups in the Calendars is in error when it begins with Nero, who won the race in 1855. There was, of course, no Viceroy of India in 1856 or 1857; Lord Canning's Viceroyalty began in January, 1858."

A COCNOOR correspondent writes:—The precautions that are being taken for the prevention of the spread of plague are by no means unnecessary and should be increased rather than relaxed. Plague is said to be communicatde through rats, and these rodents are spreading to an enormous extent on the Nilgiris. Coffee planters have their crops eaten by them to a certain extent every year, but this year quantity is unusually large. The presence of rats is detected by their disagreeable odour—and even when going along the roads one frequently comes upon a whiff from them. Wellington is overrun with them. I have heard of them being got rid of by a very simple method—plantains in which the brimstone ends of Tandsticker matches have been stuck,

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hiar is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

The body of General MacDonald was taken from Paris by some of his relatives on Saturday March 28 arriving in London early on Sunday morning. It was conveyed to King's-cross Railway Station, whence it was carried by the 8 a. 45 train that night to Edinburgh. A large number of Scotchmen were present at the departure of the train and paid a last tribute of respect to the deceased. The funeral took place in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, between 6 and 7 a. m. on Monday. Very few persons besides the relatives of the deceased—his widow, son, and two brothers—were present at the brief ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr Whyte, senior minister of Free St. George's officiated but later in the day, when the cemetery was open to the public many people visited the grave and some of them placed flowers upon it It was by Lady MacDonald's desire that the funeral was private

The secretary of the MacDonald Society in Glasgow, having asked the War Office for informations to the arrangements for the funeral of Sir Hector MacDonald, received the following reply:—"Hector MacDonald's widow and son now claim the body and effects, and the Military Attache in Paris has been informed,—Secretary of State." This telegram, it is stated, has given rise to the impression that there is some disagreement between members of the family respecting the interment. As a matter of fact, however, such it is understood was not the case. Although Lady MacDonald had not lived with her husband for some time she and all the members of the family were it is said on friendly terms though they did not frequently communicate with one another. The War Office did not know officially that the late general was married, and consequently it is understood, messages from that source were sent to Sir Hector's brother and other relatives in Scotland. Lady MacDonald has lately been living at Dulwich. Although she and her husband had lived apart they corresponded and when Sir Hector was in London recently he visited her. Lady MacDonald is an Edinburg lady and was married to Sir Hector in 1884 at which time he was a lieutenant.

One of Sir Hector MacDonalds brothers who is a county councillor for Ross shire states that Sir Hector had been seriously unwell lately and much worried for some time past over matters the nature of which was well understood by his friends, but nothing that reflected in any way upon the general's character. "My Brother" said Mr. Macdonald to our corresponent," though he was physically a strong man, was more sensitive than most, and any matter that troubled him effected him more deeply than appeared on the outside." In his recent letters home to relatives and friends in the High lands, Sir Hector wrote in the same playfully cheerful manner as usually characterized his correspondenced with intimates. He wrote much regarding his future plans and prospects, and many of his letters contained characteristic comments on everything of note passing in the political, and particularly the military, world. On several occasions lately, however, he complained of ill-health worrys, and failing eyesight. The news of his death has been received throughout his native Highlands with consternation as well as poignant grief."

The Press Association states that an influential and representative committee is in course of formation for the purpose of doing honour to General MacDonald's memory and to investigate the charges against him. It is intended to endeavour to disprove the allegations which are discredited by all who were intimately acquaintewith Sir Hector MacDonald.

Lady MacDonalds is of opinion that the memorial for which subscriptions have been offered should be erected over the grave. It is also proposed to erect a monument on Mitchell hill, Dingwall, overlooking Sir Hectors birthpiace, Mr. Peter Morison, jun. member of the firm of solicitors in Edinburgh acting for Lady MacDonald and her son, made a statement in the course of which he said that Lady MacDonald had mentioned that was pleased that Sir Hector MacDonald had been buried in the capital of his native country because he had been quartered in the Castle of Edinburgh soon after obtaining the commission. They had met in that city and it was in addition the birthplace of their only son. Mr. Morison also stated that the War Office had offered to provide a gun carriage for the conveyance of the coffin containing the remains, but that the offer was declined by Lady MacDonald because she wished the funeral to strictly private. Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Hunter commanding the Scottish district had expressed a strong desire to be present at the funeral with his staff, but the members of the family felt that they were unable to accede to the exceedingly kind offer. Mr Morison further that the military Attache in Paris, and Lord Balfour the Lord Advocate, and the War Office officials had extended the greates kindness to the family, and had shown themselves desirous of doing every honour to Sir Hector. He added that there was no truth in the statements that Sir Rector and his wife were not on friendly terms. He had not lived with Lady MacDonald for the last seven or eight years of his life, because he had been continuously on foreign service. The will of Sir Hector MacDonald was in Qombay. Sir Hector had written informing Lady MacDonald of this and stating that he had left everything to her.

IN MEMORIAM.

Leave him alone,
The death forgotton, and the truth unknown.
Enough to know,
Whate'er he feared, she never feare a foe.
Relieve the best,
O! English hearts, and leave him to his rest.

HUGH MACNAGHTEN.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Interrupted. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.
Daily service has however been organised between Turks Island and Puerto Plata and telegrams for the above mentioned countries can be directed via Bermuda liable to a delay of about thirty hours.
Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted. Telegrams for warded by Land Line.
Teheran route interrupted between Warsaw and Berlin.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th April 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	5	57 p m	23	22
Teheran	...	..	—	...	...
Suez	19	1	40 p m	...	26

The occupied in the trausmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 19th April 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	38	0	3
,, Karachi	0	21	0	5
,, Madras	0	41	0	16

The Special Summer Number of The Studio, 1903, entitled "Master of English Landscape-Painting," will deal with the art of John Sell Cotman, David Cox, and Peter Dewint. The volume will contain more than one hundred and eighty illustrations, including a large number of coloured supplements. The April number of "The Studio" will complete the tenth year of the magazine's existence.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

B. V. R. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is a list of Winners in the different Matches at the Meeting of the B. V. R. Rifle Association.

MATCH I CLASS A.

	200 & 500 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Major D J Sharp	53	75*
Qr-Mr-Sgt J E Kees	55	20
Corpl A Silva	52	15
Sergt Instr W H Cooper	51	10
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	50	10
Ar Sergt W Boylette	49	X
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	49	X
Sergt M Veevers	49	X
Cr Sergt A A Irvine	49	10
Lce Sergt A H Underdown	48	5
Sergt E S Lynn	47	X
Corpl G Clarke	46	5

* Messrs Treacher & Co's prize.

MATCH I—CLASS B.

	200 & 500 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Vol G Lushington	55	X
Vol T M Eason	50	14
Vol F Menezes	47	7
Corpl E Sharp	46	7
Vol H Hudson	44	7
Vol G Drake	39	5
Lce Corpl C B Fido	35	3
Lce Corpl U A Spence	34	2
Cr Sergt H M C Harris	30	2

MATCH II—CLASS A.

	500 & 800 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt E S Lynn	59	X
Corpl H Ne scher	48	20
Corpl F T Gidney	47	15
Cr-Sergt J A Mackinnon	45	X
Qr-Mr-Sgt J E K ess	44	10
Sergt M Veevers	44	10
Lce-Cpl H Williams	44	10
Cr-Sgt P J Boylette	42	5
Lce-Sgt W Walmsley	3	5

MATCH II—CLASS B.

	500 & 800 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Cr-Sgt H M C Harris	46	14
Vol T M Eason	44	7
Vol G Lushington	44	X
Vol F Menezes	35	7
Sergt R Fido	31	7
Corpl E Sharp	30	5
Vol H Hudson	23	3
Lce-Cpl U A Spence	23	2
Vol G Coulson	21	2

MATCH III—CLASS A.

	300 & 700 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Major D J Sharp	62	X
Cr-Sgt J A Mackinnon	57	50*
Sergt E S Lynn	51	X
Sergt M Veevers	51	20
Lce-Cpl H Williams	49	15
Corpl G Clarke	49	10
Corpl A D'Silva	45	10
Corpl F T Gidney	42	10
Corpl H Netscher	41	5
Vol G S Baldrey	39	5

* Messrs Soundy & Co's Prize.

MATCH III—CLASS B.

	300 & 700 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Vol G Lushington	43	5*
Vol T M Eason	40	7
Vol H Hudson	39	7
Lce-Cpl C B Fido	33	7
Vol F Menezes	29	
Lce-Cpl A S Pitcher	26	
Corpl E Sharp	25	2
Cr-Sgt H M G Harris	24	2

* Messrs Rose & Co's Prize.

MATCH IV—CLASS A.

	600 & 700 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Ar-Sgt W Boylette	55	75*
Sergt E S Lynn	54	X
Major D J Sharp	52	X
Sergt M Veevers	51	20
Corpl A D'Silva	51	15
Lce-Cpl H William	49	10
Lce-Sgt W Walmsley	48	10
Qr-Mr-Sgt J E Kees	44	10
Cr-Sgt A A Irvine	44	5
Cr-Sgt J A Mackinnon	43	X
Sgt-Instr W H Cooper	42	5

* Messrs Lund and Blockley Prize.

MATCH IV—CLASS B.

	600 & 700 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Vol G Lushington	49	5
Vol F Menezes	45	20*
Vol T M Eason	30	7
Vol H Hudson	35	7
Lce Cpl C B Fido	32	7
Corpl E Sharp	25	7
Lce-Cpl A S Pitcher	26	5
Cr-Sgt H M C Harris	24	2
Sergt R Fido	20	2

* Messrs Marks & Co's Prize.

X See Bye-Law 15.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

The highest aggregate score in the first four Matches Class A to take the Gold Medal of the Association—Won by Sergeant E S Lynn with a score of 202 Points.

The second highest aggregate score, Class A, to take the Silver Medal of the Association—Won by Major D J Sharp V D with a score of 202 Points.

The third highest aggregate score Class A, to take the Bronze Medal of the Association—Won by Sergt M Veevers with a score of 155 Points.

The highest aggregate score at 200 Yards in March 1,500 Yards in March II, and 600 Yards in March IV, Class A, to take the Bombay Rifle Club Medal—Won by Major D J Sharp, V D with a score of 83 Points.

The second highest aggregate score to take the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal presented by Sergt-Major J H Downing—Won by Qr Mr Sergt J E Kees with a score of 70 Points.

The Third highest aggregate score to take the Bombay Rifle Club, Bronze Medal presented by Sergt-Major J H Downing—Won by Lce Sergt W Walmsley, with a score of 68 Points.

MATCH V—CLASS G.

	200 yards	Prize. Rs.
Vol G D'Monte	27	15
Vol W Dennehy	26	10
Br A Clarke	26	10
Vol G Lawrence	25	5
Vol S Elderfield	24	5
Vol J Lushington	21	5
	300 yards	Prize. Rs.
Vol G Lawrence	24	15
Vol A Dixon	22	10
Vol T Guny	21	10
Vol B F Phillips	19	5
Vol F Duckett	18	5
Vol W Dennehy	18	5
	400 yards	Prize. Rs.
Vol G Drake	28	15
Cadet A Balfour	26	19
Vol J Lushington	24	10
Vol W Webbe	24	5
Sergt J R O'Niel	22	5
Corpl P Hepworth	21	5
	500 Yards	Prize. Rs.
Vol G D'Monte	24	15
Vol S Elderfied	23	10
L Cyl R Wenning	22	10
Cy M Duncan	21	5
Col G Lawrence	20	5
Dadet J Hoggett	18	5

MATCH VI—UNLIMITED.

	600 yards	Prize Rs.
Sgt-Instr H W Cooper	29	35*
Sergt E S Lynn	27	20
Vol G Lushington	27	4
Cr-Sgt A A Irvine	23	4
Cr-Sgt J A Mackinnon	25	2
Sergt R E Osborne	24	2

* Messrs Lawrence and Mayo's Prize.

MATCH VII—UNLIMITED.

	500 yards	Prize Rs.
Sergt E S Lynn, B V Rifles	30	35*
Sgt-Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	26	20
Gunr Fenner, B V Artillery	24	3
Qr-Mr-Sgt J E Kees, B V Rifles	22	3
Cr Sgt J A Mackinnon, B V Rifles	21	1-8
Vol G Lushinton, B V Rifles	21	1-8

* R Ditmar, Esq. Prize.

MATCH VIII—CADETS (STUDENTS OF CURRENT SEASON ONLY)

	Rs.
I Company 1st Team 172 Points	35
L Company 2nd Team 161 Points	18
B Company 1st Team 158 Points	12

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

For the best aggregate score made by a cadet 15 and under 18 years of age, the Association Silver Medal—won by Lance Corpl J Bildreth with 40 Points.

For the second best aggregate—the Association Bronze Medal—won by Lce Sergt P Kelly with 38 Points.

For the best aggregate score made by a cadet under 15 years of age, the Association Silver Medal—won by Gadet D Balfour with 42 Points.

For the second best aggregate the Association Bronze Medal—won by cad

THE PORBANDAR DEFAMATION CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

THE WAYS OF NATIVE STATES.

The case in which Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, the Dewan of Porbandar, charges Modi Musa Yacub of Madheran with defamation i submitting Memorials to the Agent to the Governor, was resumed at Rajkot on the 15th inst. before Mr. C. C. Watson Political Agent, Halar District, Mr. D. B. Shukla, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Haridas V. Vora, High Court Pleader, appeared for the complainant, the Diwan. Mr. G. B. Mumbi, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Harilal N. Gosalia of Ahmedabad, appeared for the defence.

The complainant recalled and cross-examined said:—At the time of explaining my change of opinion regarding my brother's conduct I made the statement that I was not an expert either in law or morality. My object in saying so was to shew that I did not know the law when I was asked the proposition about the law of a pleader who claims fees though he does no work. I was then ignorant also of moral science or ethics. At that time I was aware only of the moral aspect in so far as it was the act of a brother, not as regards a Vakil taking fees without doing work. I exercise powers of a High Court in Porbandar State. I wrote a letter to Laxman on 29th August. It was an official letter and confidential. It was sent so that the office might not know of it. I did so because an officer was involved. I wrote the letter to Laxman on account of Musa's reply to my letter dated the 23rd. When I got Laxman's reply I did not get it registered. I was making inquiry on Musa's allegation and I called for Laxman's reply to them. The reply was a confidential one. I treated it as confidential. Neither letter nor reply are marked confidential. It was in consequence of certain explanations made by Laxman verbally and in writing that I wrote to Musa on 29th August. My letter to Musa of 29th was a confidential official one. The reply I gave to Musa on 29th August refers to the fact that I had asked Laxman about the matter; besides this there is only my word and the date on the letter to shew that it was written to Laxman on the date mentioned. The letter reply of Laxman was made on 30th. He gave a full oral explanation on the 29th. I cannot give any reason why I did not ask Laxman to write out his explanation then and there when he spoke to me orally on the 29th.

In reply to further questions complainant said: I was looking at the Budget in my Office on the 27th July when Laxmidas came to me. The Major Accounts officer had provided Rs. 15,000 in the Budget under head "Payment of debts" I wanted to reduce the sum as far as possible. I said it was too much and asked him if he were willing to take the money with 7 p. c. deduction.

Para 3 of my letter of 17th August gives the history of how Musa was called and payment made. The history as given is not exactly accurate. I can not now say if I wrote it then with the intention of its being accurate. Except to shew Musa that payment had been made to him spontaneously and so to lead up to asking him why he had given money to any one, the para 3 referred to is not necessary. I ment to convey to Musa that as the year was closing I was examining the Khatavahi of debts and there I found his khata when I wrote the letter. I had the impression that the facts were as stated in the letter. As a matter of fact we do not necessarily refer to the Khatavahi at the end of the year. I did not refer to the Khatavahi before Musa's name had been brought to my notice; then I referred to it. The word "Tapasta hota" in the letter is inaccurate. I suspected Kalidas of having swindled Musa on 15th or 16th August. I did so because I remembered that he had introduced Musa's name. I wrote to Musa next day. When I wrote the suspicion that Kalidas might have taken money was present in my mind. The incident of Kalidas having introduced Musa's name must, I think, have been present in my mind. My statement to Musa in the letter with its implication is inaccurate. On 15th February in the evening Mr. Laxmidas brought me a copy of Musa's application of 20 January 1903 to the Agent to the Governor and there he reminded me of the incident of his introducing Musa's name. The suspicion against Kalidas lasted in my mind upto 23rd August—the date of Musa's reply. I got the reply about the 26th. Up till then I must have had suspicion of Kalidas. I do not remember exactly now.

Further questioned witness said: I do not know if Laxmidas was in Rajasthanic Court service or not. He was appointed in Porbandar after I became Diwan. I do not know if he knows forestry he is forest officer. I did not inquire into his qualifications regarding forestry. When H. H. appoints a man or orders me to appoint one it is not my duty to go further into the matter of qualification. He was appointed forest officer without any increase in his pay as Baradshi Officer. The Baradshi post—"guest officer."—was first created by H. H. I heard that he was advised to H. H. while he was Kumar. He was son of the late Porbandar Diwan. He was never sent away by any Administrator nor ordered not to go near H. H. There were rumours and I asked H. H. and he said it was all false. I asked Kalidas who denied the rumours and he referred me to H. H. The present audit officer has found out mistakes and errors in his office. They were bona-fide errors and have been rectified. I took Musa on the 27th to H. H for indemnification. I heard from Laxmidas and Musa himself about his going to the Darbar Gadh. Musa said he had been in Porbandar for a month or so. I asked Musa why he had not come to me. He said he had been going to Darbar Gadh. I told Musa if he had come to me I could have paid him at once. A creditor can get his debt paid if it is registered. There are some debts I dont pay. A creditor can go to H. H. and get a note to me to pay him. Musa never brought me such a note. I do not know if he ever saw H. H. I said in my letter of 29th to Musa about Laxman taking commission, I wrote so because I believed he might have taken Commission. The commission may be from Musa or from the Vakil. Musa's letter led me to the belief as he said that Laxman introduced him to Shivprasad. He does not say in so many words that Laxman had taken commission. Musa said in his letter that he paid half the amount to Mr. Sovprasad. There is nothing said about payment to Laxman My brother stays with me when he comes to Porbandar. He appeared in my court in one case only I do not know if he has done professional work in cases in my court without appearing. When he appeared in my Court he stayed with me He was staying with him on 26 27 28 July, he must have done so. He never told me about 25th or 26th that he had made a good round sum. If a Vakil were to get 2 or 3 thousand rupees in a day or two he would be glad. Mr. Shivprasad would not probably have told me about getting such a sum even if he thought he was justified in taking it. He never speaks to me of his cases. My official position would have prevented his telling me of it as a brother. His rule is never to tell me about any case. I have not passed an office order nor has H. H. saying that Shivprasad should be engaged in State Cases. Cases. There are particular orders in two cases, I think. The one is the Chouta Pati case against Batwa before the Judicial Assistant. The other is the Hojut Case against Junagadh. It is a daily case at Rs. 30 per day with petty veiling expenses. The Hojut case has not yet begun The other has gone on for 4 days or so. Before I went there the Porbandar State had never engaged him. When I was in Jamnagar he got some Jamnagar State work through Colonel Kennedy. He was engaged in several cases there and still has work there. I was personal assistant to Colonel Kennedy in Jamnagar. Since I left I think he has got new cases on behalf of the State I do not know their names. He went there several times for State cases. I do not know if he is engaged in Morvi vs. Jamnagar in the Zinzuvda Case. He has passed the District Pleader's Examination of Bombay. Before that he was a clerk in the Customs Department on Rs. 35 per month. I do not think it would creates a bad public impression for my brother to stay with me when he had a case in any Porbandar Court. People would not attach weight to his staying with me unless he has a case in my Court; not if it were in any other Court. I do not remember if he came before me when I had charge of Sarnyadhish Court in the case of Ibrahim Bega vs Fatmabai I gave several reasons for not issuing a notice. The reasons given are correct so far as they go. I then thought that as a brother Shivprasad was not justified in his action: for it put me in a difficult position I then thought that Shivprasad had done a morally unjustifiable thing as a Vakil, I still think so. My own opinion is that he was morally wrong in entering into such a speculative contract. Agency cannot interfere in the question of debts due by a 1st Class State. I was wrong in saying that a living state claim against a State could not be time-barred If Musa's debt was time barred and if the debt was not settled the State might refuse to pay if it chose. A settled claim could be time barred: the State might find a pretext for non payment if it so wanted

The further hearing of the cast was adjourned.

At the hearings on March 31st and April 1st and 2nd a number of witnesses were examined.

Mr. H. O. Quin Acting agent to the Governor in Kathiawar gave evidence of receiving the certified copies of Musa's applications attached to the complaint.

Cross-examined by Mr. Munshi he said:—Mr. Manilal is a Government servant. His rank when he left the Zillah was Mamlatdar. His services are but to the Porbandar State. I believe he is the first Dewan since H. H. the Rana Saheb was installed. I cannot say without referring to the correspondence whether Mr. Manilal was given as it was considered advisable to give a Government servant to help H. H. when first installed. The appointment was made by Government. I do not know on whose recommendation. He is not responsible to the Agency for his administration of Porbandar State. Government are interested in his behaviour, as he is appointed by Government. Mr. Fardunji, who was private Secretary to H. H. the Rana, put in an application before me on 19th August 1902. There is no mention of Musa's matter in the application. I do not file anonimous letters and cannot say if I got any on the subject. I cannot say that I did not receive any. I do not keep them. In Kathiawar the Agent to the Governor issues Sanad to Vakils, Barristers. The Agent to the Governor has power to inquire into the allegations of unprofessional conduct and cancel the Sanad if he think fit. A letter 403 of 24-26—1—1903 was sent to Musa in reply to his petition 20-1-1903. A notice was served on Mr. Shivprasad Ajitrai on 3rd March. I do not remember of any earlier notice. I have memo No. 1501 sent to Musa to be present dated 19th March 1903. It called on him to appear on 30 March to make affidavit and produce evidence. I subsequently sent Musa a notice postponing these proceedings. I do not think I personally called Shivprasad in connection with the alleged unprofessional conduct. I have made inquiries regarding Musa's matter. I do not remember having ever called Mr. Shivprasad for any purpose.

Govindji Dahyabhai, a Vakil in Porbandar, deposed:—I know accused Musa. I last saw him in Porbandar 4 or 5 days ago. Before that I saw him in Porbandar in July 1902 on business. Darbar owed a debt to him and he wanted to engage me to realise it for him. With him was Ramji Adhyaru a State clerk. He saw me. Once he showed me two chittis passed by H. H. the Rana Saheb. I said I would act on condition of geeting a half of what he realised. He agreed to this. Then I told him to pass a document to that effect. He said the Rana Saheb had promised to settle with him before that evening. If he did not he would come the next day. Next day I did not go to Court or to office. Then I had to go to Bilkha and then to Junagadh. When the letters were shown me I asked him what steps he had taken and whether and to whom he had applied. He said he had not gone to Dewan Saheb and had not applied to him He was only going to Rana Saheb. I left. Porbandar on last Asad Sud 15th. I returned on about 28 or 29th July to Porbandar. When I returned, Fardunji was under arrest.

Cross-examined witness said. When I returned from Junagadh I asked Ramji about Musa. Ramji said that Shivprasad had come and taken up the case on terms of getting a half and that the money had been got of which Musa took half and Shivprasad half. I know Lakshman Kamalshi. He was a loan officer in the State. He got about Rs. 40. Shivprasad is the brother of Mr. Manilal. Before Mr. Manilal was coming he had no practice in Porbandar. After Musa had left, the Dewan asked me through a messenger if I had any talk with Musa about transactions with the Durbar. I replied to him by a yadi. I have brought a copy of the yadi. I gave an affidavit on the the case of Musa a week ago. The Dewan sent me word to make that affidavit. The original affidavit was given by me the Dewan's man Ambashanker who was with me.

Anandji Valji said Musa Modi came to him in July 1st to employ him his Vakil in a matter of recovery of a loan from the Rana Saheb. He said he had to be paid for supplies give at Mahabaleshwar. He said in reply to my question that it was some Rs. 8000 There was no further talk about the loan. Musa then discussed the terms of our agreement. I asked him what share he would give. He promised a fourth. I stood out for a third. He said he was going to meet the Rana Saheb. He said he would come back in the evening, and sign the agreement. He did not say anything about going to see any one else besides the Rana Saheb. Thereafter he did not come back to see me.

The Diwan Saheb subsequently asked me if I knew anything about Musa. I said he had come to make agreement with me and I knew so much.

Ramji Anandji gaven evidence to the effect that after Musa failed to make a definite arrangement as to the recovery of the debt with Govindji Vakil and Anandji he encountered Shivparshad who after taking the papers enquired as to terms. Musa said he would give Rs. 2,000 out of whatever he got. He said all right, but if you get less than 2,000 what will you do? It will be unfair. So the Sheth then said he would give him half of whatever he got. So saying Musa called his father from the house where he was staying to take his opinion and prepare written document. His father then came and they agreed to write the document. Then the agreement was written out by witness on ordinary unstamped paper. Musa signed the paper. No witness attested it. The Vakil said that his debt was time-barred and asked Musa if he had made any petition on the matter. He said he had done so in Mr. Quin's time and had got a reply that he would be paid when all the debts were paid. The Vakil then said to send for 5 annas stamped paper for a petition and paper for a Mukhtyarnama (2 rupee paper). The stamps arrived there in half an hour brought by a man who had been in the office. Musa Sheth paid for both the papers. Vakil drafted the Mukhtyarnama. I wrote it out on the Rs. 2 stamped paper. Then I and Musa, his Vakil Shivparsad and Daya Mukhtyar went to the 1st Class Magistrate's Court and signed it in his presence. I identified Musa at his request. I probably attested the Mukhtyarnama. We took the Vakil in case any question arose about the Mukhtyarnama. Thereafter we went back to the Vasil's house (Dr. Popat's). Then the Vakil said I shall write your petition on the 5 annas paper, do you come to-morrow. I and Musa went next morning. Musa said that Fardoonji had been arrested, so there is a fear in the Darbar and it is probable the Rana Saheb will not take your petition or decide it quickly. Therefore I am going to Bombay as Sirawan is near. In Shrawan he deals in cutlery in Bombay and so was going to look after it. At that time the Vakil said that he had written a rough draft but such is the confusion there, if he wanted he would write it. The Vakil read the draft to me and Musa, Musa approved of the draft. The draft was read after Musa told of the confusion in the Darbar, Musa said he had to go but the petition should be given by Mukhtyar, Musa stayed that day. He saw me at 5 pm, He then said, he had been called by the Dewan Saheb. Tata was near the Court. He said he was going to the Rana Saheb to be identified and that he was to get his money. This talk took place near the Court. I said go willingly to the Rana Saheb. He went there in a horse carriage. Next morning I met him at about 9 a.m. and he said that to-day we would get his cheque. I said to him to bring it willingly. The same day at about 3 p.m. he came and shewed the cheque to me and said that he was going to his Vakil. He went to his Vakil. I did not go with him. Musa was alone. The day was Tuesday as far as I remember. The day he went to the Rana Saheb for identification was Sunday I next saw Musa on Tuesday evening at 9 p.m. He said that he had got his money and had settled with the Vakil and that he had cancelled and taken back the document given to the Vakil. He left for Bombay next morning—Wednesday.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results;—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	13	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	37	32	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	16	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	67	61	91
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	24	18	25
G Mahim and Worli	19	27	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	27
Total	223	188	298
same date last year	93	95	302

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results;—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	15	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	28	21	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	7	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	74	57	75
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	25	22	30
G Mahim and Worlee	58	51	61
Water Division	3	1	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	17	23
Total	233	195	293
Total plague deaths to date	267,501	117,218	
Same date last year	108	96	137

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENIOR ENGINEERS OF THE P. W. D. IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, March 27,

Unopposed Return.

Sir Seymour King.—East India (Public Works Department).—Address for copy of a despatch from the Government of India, dated September 26th, 1901, and of the reply of the Secretary of State in Council, dated November 8th, 1901, on the subject of memorials from the officers of the Public Works Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College in the years 1873-78.

THE INDIAN DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

On Monday, March 30, Mr. Emmott asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Indian Budget for 1903-1904 shows a surplus of 948,700l., after the reduction of the Salt Tax and the change in the incidence of the Income Tax, and that the amount estimated to be received from the import duty and the excise duty on cotton goods in the estimate of 1902-1903 was 767,000l., and seeing that the final accounts for the four years 1898-99 to 1901-1902, and the revised estimate for 1902-1903 show an actual surplus for the five years of 14,700,000l., and of 9,800,000l., over the Budget Estimate of the same period and that he stated to a deputation on December 11, 1895, that if an equilibrium could be established between Indian expenditure and revenue so that these taxes on cotton goods could be dispensed with they were the first tax that should be dealt with, he will now consider the advisability of dispensing with these taxes.

Lord G. Hamilton said he could not hold out any hope at present of reducing the Customs duties now in force in India. The Government of India had gone as far as they considered prudent at present in remitting taxation. Since 1895 the duty on woven cotton goods had been reduced from five per cent. to three and a half per cent., the duty on yarns entirely taken off, and the countervailing Excise duty on cotton goods woven in Indian power mills had been readjusted so as to prevent the import duty from having a protective effect. These changes materially modified the character, incidence, and scope of the duties existing in 1895.

CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN TEA PLANTER.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Bain, a tea planter of Cachar, who was lately committed for trial on a charge of beating to death a coolie who had absconded from his garden, was tried before a jury of five Europeans belonging to his own district, and was found guilty of causing simple hurt only; and whether, seeing that the jury consisted of tea planters and persons connected with the tea industry, he will consider the desirability of transferring such cases for trial to a district other than that in which the accused resides in order that they may be tried before an independent tribunal, and, of arranging for a re-trial of this case.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen a report in the newspapers of the trial referred to. The trial was held before a sessions judge and a jury, and if the judge had disagreed with the jury's verdict it was open to him to submit the case to the High Court, who would have passed any sentence which they considered justified by the facts which they found to be proved. It was further open to the Government, if they thought fit, to move the High Court to call for the record, and if that Court thought the verdict erroneous owing to a misdirection by the judge or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him it could deal with the case as it thought proper. The Government can also move the High Court to order the transfer of the hearing to another district. This being the law, I see no necessity for taking action as suggested in the question. I have no power to arrange for a re-trial of the case.

CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE COCOS ISLANDS AND CEYLON.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If any steps are being taken to connect Cocos Islands and Ceylon by means of a spur cable: and, if not, will he state whether an early decision in conjunction with the India Office in relation thereto is likely to be reached.

Lord George Hamilton: I have received the views of the Government of India, and am now in communication with the Treasury on the expediency of making such a line or an alternative line or lines.

AREA OF SUGAR CANE UNDER CULTIVATION.

Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether there has been any increase in the area under sugar cane in the united provinces of India since the passing of the Act for countervailing foreign bounty-fed sugar imported into India; and what was the area under cultivation last year as compared with the year 1898-99.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The aggregate area under sugar cane in the provinces in which this crop is of importance was 2,50,000 acres in 1898-99 and 2,230,00. acres in 1901-1902. Since 1898-99 the seasons have been so abnormal owing to shortage of rain that no reliable conclusions can be drawn from the figures.

THE PROPOSED TATA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what is the present position of Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata's scheme for a scientific research institution in India; what support has been given to the scheme by the Government of India; and whether the correspondence, including Sir W. Ramsay's report, will be placed before Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton: I understand that Mr. Tata's scheme for a scientific research institution is for the time being in abeyance. I do not propose to publish any correspondence on the subject.

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN MUTINY PENSIONERS.

On Tuesday, March 31, Lord Stanley has informed Sir John Leng that the number of men who served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny who are now drawing special campaign pensions is as follows:—2,800 at 9d., 280 at 10d., 231 at 1s. There are also a number of men who received special increases of pension, and whose pensions are now as follows:—79 at 1s., 170 at 1s. 3d., 623 at 1s. 6d., 44 at 2s. Among the ordinary pensioners are also a large number of men who served in the Crimean campaign and the Indian Mutiny. As a list of these would involve an examination of each individual case it is impossible to sanction its preparation.

CONTRACTS (INDIA OFFICE) BILL.

Lord G. Hamilton moved the second reading of this Bill, and explained that when the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, it was enacted that all contracts made by the Secretary of State should be signed by two members of the Council. That was the usual practice; but there were certain transactions in regard to which it was very difficult, if not impossible, to get those signatures. All this Bill did was to give power to the Secretary of State to make contracts like the heads of other departments.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE MEKRAN AND PERSO-BELOOCHISTAN OPERATIONS.

On Wednesday, April 1, Sir Seymour King asked whether the Government are now prepared to consider favourably the claim of the troops employed in the Makran and Perso-Beloochistan operations of 1901-2, extending over five months from the capture of Fort Nadis, to the frontier medal.

Lord George Hamilton: I fully recognise the good work done by the troops and the excellent spirit shown by them throughout the operations, but I regret that I am unable to regard the military aspect of the operations as of sufficient importance to justify the grant of a medal.

CONTRACTS (INDIA OFFICE) BILL.

This Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and was read a third time.

GRIEVANCES OF COOPERS HILL ENGINEERS.

Capt. Baifour rose to call attention to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in regard to the grievances of the senior members of the Public Works Department; and to move, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the grievances alleged by the Senior Coopers Hill Engineers, now belonging to the Public Works Department of India to exist as a consequence of their promotion and emoluments falling short of the expectations held out to them when they entered the Service." The grievances to which he referred, said the hon. member, were those of the members of the Indian Public Works Department who entered Coopers Hill College between the years 1871 and 1874 on the strength of the promises held out in the then existing prospectus, and who passed into the Department between 1873 and 1877. Their claims were for compensation owing to the depreciation of the Indian currency, for payment of their pensions in sterling and compensation on account of the fact that the rate of promotion had not corresponded with the promises held out in the prospectus to which he had alluded. The Viceroy had ruled against them on the first and second points; but on the third claim he had allowed that there was something to be said on their behalf. In deciding certain furlough claims some years ago, Viscount Cross said he had been legally advised that, although a certain statement in the same prospectus was inaccurate, the prospectus virtually constituted a contract with those who joined before the correction was made. The promises as to promotion were made in a leaflet attached to this prospectus. At the end of a table prepared to enable candidates to judge of their prospects of advancement, it was explained that from various causes promotion in the past had been somewhat more rapid than might be expected in the future. The expression "somewhat more rapid" would not lead anyone to expect a great difference between the past and the future. But the difference, for example, between the number of years given in the prospectus leaflet and the actual time taken for the promotion of executive engineers to Grad I was no less than seven years. Lord Curzon had examined the grievances complained of and framed a rough estimate of the losses which the officers might have sustained, had set against them the value of other concessions subsequently made, and had suggested "the simplest and most convenient method of satisfying their claims if it should be decided that they were entitled to favourable consideration." The Secretary of State in his reply, however, said he could not accept the view of the Indian Government that either the prospectus or the leaflet could be held to imply a guarantee of promotion. He also said no trace of the leaflet could be found in the India Office, and it was impossible to say by whom and on what authority it was issued. It was possible that the noble lord's advisers might have suffered from loss of memory, and that it was not easy to find pigeonholed documents.

Lord G. Hamilton said the hon. member must not make that insinuation. The records have been carefully searched.

Captain Balfour accepted that statement and repudiated any intention to cast a slur on the India Office. His hon. friend the member for Central Hull would tell the House what he knew of the leaflet, the author of which was believed to be Sir George Chesney, the president of the college at the time it was issued. The advantageous terms which the India Office thought counterbalanced the claims of the memorialists for the loss they had sustained in consequence of their promotion having been much slower than was anticipated were, first, an increase not promised, which had been paid in the higher grades; and, second, a pension after 25 years' service, including furlough. He pointed out, however, that the question of furlough was raised in the college, when the president went into the question, and consulted the Secretary of State, and that an order was given that furlough should reckon towards pension. The terms which had been held out in the official prospectus and in the leaflet attached to it were never fulfilled. He did not, however, blame the Secretary of State for not accepting the suggestions thrown out by the Government of India. In conclusion, he pointed out that if the proposed committee decided in favour of the position taken up by the Secretary of State his hands would be immensely strengthened.

Sir Seymour King, in seconding the motion, protested against the question being decided by the pressure of the party Whip. The Civil servants were entitled to look to this House as their ultimate Court of Appeal. All that was asked for was an impartial tribunal to arbitrate between the Secretary of State and his Viceroy. The House, might be sure that, when the best men in the service—men like Sir Alexander Binnie—were driven out to seek private employment, there was real deep grievance at the bottom of it, and every employer knew that a discontented set of employes showed that there was something very wrong in the employer. He continued: All I am concerned to show is that there is a "prima facie" case for investigation by this House. What I desire to prove to the House is first that the Viceroy and his Council were right in asserting that a claim for compensation appeared justifiable, or, in other words, that promises had been made and hopes held out which had never been fulfilled; secondly, that the improved term of service on which so much stress is laid were illusory or largely so, so far as meeting and satisfying the claims of those men was concerned; and thirdly, that the very moderate proposal of the Government of India for the final settlement of their grievances ought to have been accepted, or at any rate, that the grounds for its rejection as stated by my noble friend were erroneous and founded on a complete misapprehension. I may almost say, ignorance of the facts of the case. Indeed, one of the most remarkable disclosures revealed by this correspondence is the evidence of how little personal investigation the various Secretaries of State concerned have ever made into the details of the case, and how readily they have accepted any reply which has been drafted in the office and put before them for signature. As regards the first point, that I think has been established by the very clear and admirable speech of my hon. friend. He has dealt with the announcements set out in the prospectus and the leaflet. I will add only one or two quotations from despatches and letters of Secretaries of State who were concerned in the initial stages of establishing and "booming" Coopers Hill College and this new branch of the public service, the P. W. D. (Here the speaker quoted the Duke of Argyll, Lord Mayo, Lord Kimberley, and others. I confess I cannot understand how my noble friend arrives at the conclusion that those poor men who joined during the first five years at Coopers Hill have not been genuinely wronged, and are therefore not entitled to some compensation. Sir G. Chesney, who knew at least as much about the matter as my noble friend, as he was to founder under the Secretary of State, of Coopers Hill, writing to Sir A. Godley, the Under Secretary of State in 1882, said, "I submit that every fair-minded man will recognise that there has been a clear breach of faith." "If reference, he says, "be made to the prospects held out to the men in the Coll ge Prospectus from year to year, I think it must be admitted that failures not been kept with them." The Government of India, writing so lately as September 1901, say "the inadequate rate of promotion in the department before the reorganisation of 1893 has never been denied," How my noble friend, who is a most fair-minded and humane man, who these words ringing in his ears, could pardon his heart to the plea of the Government of India for justice and mercy is one of the mysteries of the official conscience. Yet my noble friend could blandly inform the Government of India that two petitions they sent home and the recommendations which they had felt themselves bound to make concerning them, illustrate forcibly the grave inconvenience of the course followed by the Government in dealing with this matter." It really was too absurd and vexatious that the Viceroy and his Council should dare to re-examine claims which had already been adjudicated upon by the India Office and should submit the latter to the "grave inconvenience" of having to justify itself in public for rejecting demands which the Indian Government think ought in justice to be reconsidered. For I must again impress upon the House that the view I am urging is not the prejudiced view of a class or an outsider, but the view held by the Government of India, who are the employers of these men, and that what we ask is an impartial tribunal to adjudicate once for all whether the view of the Government of India is correct, or that expressed by the Secretary of State in his despatch of June 7, 1901. I pass on to the India Office view that, even granting there was some grievance, it had been amply compensated for by the improvement in the conditions of service which have from time to time been introduced. These are of a highly technical character, and I hardly like to weary the House with them; but the Government of India, as can be seen in their important despatch of Jan. 17, 1901, took all these advantages into account in their elaborate calculation as to the net result to the individual officers whose case I am pleading, and came to the conclusion that after making the fullest allowance for them, there was a large and substantial claim on the other side. For the information of the House, I may say briefly that the advantages so far as they consisted of increased pay, were far less than the pay the men should have been drawing under the promises in their prospectuses e.g. they were given in 1893 50 rs a month extra to compensate for a loss of 50 rs. Then as regards pensions, while recognising fully the improvement granted, these officers have no wish to retire; they desire to work in a service to qualify for which they paid high fees and where they were promised high pay, which they never received. Now, the compensation which the Government of India recommended should be granted as a final settlement of all outstanding grievances was that the pensions of these officers should be paid at par, i.e. an exchange at 2s. a rupee instead of 1s. 9d. as at present. I ventured to describe this at the commencement of my speech as a very moderate proposal, and that I think is an accurate description of it. The average pension of these officers is 5,000 rs. and on that the sum would amount to 621. 10s. a year. I made a calculation in regard to one man who has certainly, on the whole, not done badly, and who occupies today a prominent position, and I found that between 1875 when he joined in India—to 1900 he had received some 67,850 rs. less than he had a right to expect from the prospects held out to him in the leaflet, and I have arrived at that figure after crediting all the increase of pay, about which so much fuss has been made, and deducting 10 per cent. from the gross amount promised, so as to provide for a reasonable slackening in the rapidity of promotion. The Government of India by another process of reasoning arrive at the conclusion that the loss suffered was 23,000 rs. Take which you please, and I think no one will maintain that 621. 10s. a year extra for the short term of years during which a man, in the course of nature may enjoy a pension is other than a moderate compensation for such a loss, especially when it is considered that these men have a very strong moral and equitable claim to be paid their pensions in any case at par. I have endeavoured to ascertain how many men would be affected. So far as I can find out there were originally 198 men: of these 40 are dead, 28 were specially retired in 1893 and 15 in 1899, leaving 115 as the maximum number to whom an increased payment would have to be made, or 7,187l. as a maximum charge; and this would be reduced by deaths as they occur. The special extra pension of chief engineers and superintending engineers might increase this somewhat, but I am certain the sum total would not reach 10,000l. per annum, a small amount to pay for the removal of the ill-feeling prevailing, and in satisfaction of an admitted and long-standing grievance. But the very length of time this grievance has existed is one of the arguments used by the Secretary of State for not remedying it; there must be finality, says he; my predecessor decided this matter in 1895, it is true, obviously without having studied the question or read the papers, because he stated, "There is nothing in the representations of these officers that was not brought to the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, who reported upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants in July 1890." Now the fact was and is that these claims were never considered by that Committee, and the representative of the India Office, who was then the Under Secretary of State for India and chairman of the Committee, ruled the discussion of them outside the competence of the Committee. But that is a sample of the way these grievances for which the Government of India makes earnest suggestions as to reconsideration are treated at the India Office. And while on this point I must draw the attention of the House to another matter, and a very serious one, in my opinion, and that is that one of the most important documents bearing on this question was deliberately withheld from that Committee—I mean the P. W. Despatch, No. 15, Jan. 28, 1890. Of course, my noble friend is not responsible for that, as he was not then at the India Office, but I can tell him, as the person most responsible for that agitation, that he is not justified in saying that it would not have seriously affected the minds of the Committee. At that time neither I, nor any member of the P. W. D. had any knowledge of its existence, nor did we know of it until long afterwards—1895, I think—when a copy of a portion at any rate of Sir G. Chesney's minute was obtained. This document was evidently improperly withheld from the Committee's papers were not laid before the Parliamentary Committee it may fairly be contended by the memorialists that the fact that the Committee did not make any recommendations on their behalf should not be regarded as in itself precluding a further examination of their claims." But then, says the Secretary of State, the despatch, although not seen by the Committee, was before Lord Cross and considered by him; that is, one of the parties to the reference withholds a most material document—most material, I mean, for arriving at a proper decision—and then because the Committee make no recommendation concludes that for various reasons they would not have done so even if they had seen it. The fact is, this is playing with a very serious question, because the contents of that despatch destroy the superstructure so ingeniously erected. The basis of the claims of these officers for compensation is the leaflet attached to the prospectus. "No trace," says my noble friend "of the leaflet exists in the records of this office, and it is impossible to say by whom or under what authority it was issued" and in another place he says, "It is not clear how any expression of the individual views of Sir G Chesney could have affected the question" but if my noble friend had read with care the minute of Sir G. Chesney he would have learnt how and by whom the leaflet was issued.

Earl Percy said that his hon. friends were thoroughly justified in bringing this question before the House; but the hon. member for Hull had endorsed the view of the memorialists that successive Secretaries of State had been guilty of a breach of faith. Any one who read the circular which had been sent to members of the House would suppose that the Government of India had given a general support to all the claims of the memorialists and that the Secretary of State had refused a favourable consideration of the case submitted by the Government of India. But as a matter of fact the Secretary of State had taken the trouble to go into every one of the grievances, and to state at length his reasons for disagreeing with the memorialists' claims. The Government of India, too, as usually repudiated two of the claims, and did not give an unconditional support to the others. They expressly stated that their purpose was only to state the case for the information of the Secretary of State. The view which the Government of India took about the compensation which these men ought to receive was entirely conditional on the view of the Secretary of State as to the extent to which we were bound by certain pledges which were alleged to have been given. The claims which the Government of India supported were three in number. They rejected altogether the claim for compensation in respect of depreciation of currency. They did, however, ask for the reconsideration of the claim of these men to be allowed to draw their furlough pay in rupees at the exchange value of 2s, a rupee. That concession was asked for and was voluntarily conceded by the Secretary of State to men who entered the college between 1870 and 1874, on the ground that they entered the college on the faith of a prospectus which stated that in reckoning furlough pay 10rs would be taken as the equivalent of 1 l. sterling. That concession, however, was refused to men who were appointed subsequently to 1874. The second claim in favour of which the Government of India thought there might be something to be said was the claim to have pensions paid in sterling at the equivalent of 2s. the rupee. That request was a very old one, and was rejected by the Select Committee of 1890. It was now suggested that the question of upsetting that decision should be considered, on the ground that the committee had not before it the memorandum of Sir G. Chesney but he could not imagine how this fact could have altered the view which they took. With regard the question of compensation for the failure of expectations which the Civil servants entertained as to the rates of promotion that, in their view, were held out to them when they entered the service, that claim was before the right hon. gentlemen, the member for Wolverhampton, when he was Secretary of State for India, in 1895. The claim was then rejected by him—principally on the ground that, since the grievance was before he Select Committee of 1890, there had been a thorough reorganisation of the grades in the department with the view of removing the block to promotion. That reorganisation took place in 1893, and there was a further reorganisation of the department in 1899 for the express purpose of removing the grievances of the men who were appointed between 1874 and 1876. When the Secretary of State acceded to this claim in 1899 he stated, at the conclusion of his despatch to the Government of India, that it must be understood that the concessions then granted were a final settlement of any claim that might be made with regard to expectations of promotion. The present proposal of the Government of India that the memorialists should be granted the privilege of drawing their pensions at the rate of 2s. sterling, if it were accepted, would be unfair as between the members of this particular department and all other branches of the Service to whom the privilege was refused by the Select Committee, and it would be also unfair and unjust as between the members to whom the concession was given. It was unjust, too, from another point of view, because the Government of India, although they proposed that the concession should be given to the men who were forced to retire owing to ill health, also proposed that it should be withheld from the men who voluntarily retired. That was a most extraordinary proposition to lay down. As to the claims which had been based on the existence of the leaflet, he said that he could not say more than had already been published in the correspondence laid before Parliament. The India office had no knowledge of the leaflet; it was not issued with their authority, and they could not accepted any responsibility for it. But that document did contain a definite warning, not very happily worded, it was true, that no solid expectations were to be based on the rates of promotion which had prevailed up to 1870. His noble friend could not accede to the appointment of a Select Committee. There was no analogy between the precedent of 1890 and the present case.

After a few words from Mr. Kimber, the House divided, and the number were—

For the motion	50
Against	134
Majority against	—84

INOCULATION AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

On Thursday, April 2,—Col. Lockwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government have any reports affording a comparison between the results of the inoculations at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli and those in the treatment of rabies by the vapour baths, appliances for which have already been supplied

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Albert Jagot has invented a small sun-dial which announces noon, or the passage of the sun across the meridian, by ringing an electric bell. The inclination of the lens focussing the sunlight is adjusted, and the correction for the "equation of time" made automatically by the mechanism. The heat of the focussed sunlight dilating ether forces mercury to complete the circuit of a battery and ring the electric bell. The apparatus can be installed at any point of France, and regulated once for all. An ordinary clockwork movement suffices to work the mechanism.

It does not appear that the remarkable porperty of radium by which it keeps at a higher than the surrounding temperature, and is thus a constant source of heat, is due to chemical action. M. Demarcay has not observed any difference in the spectrum of a specimen of chloride of radium in five months. A better explanation of the anomaly is given by M. Lippmann, the well-known physicist. He supposes that radium utilises an unknown energy. We are surrounded by vibrations of all sorts, and radium may transform some of them into the form of heat. Radium also furnishes vibrations, which excite flourescence and phosphorescence, and these vibrations must be borrowed from a form of energy somewhere. The problem to be solved is how a body, apparently without the concurrence of internal or external energy, can continually engender heat?

Hypnagogic images are those one sees very distinctly at the moment of falling asleep, but while the consciousness of perceptions is yet clear. These Pictures in the mind's eye are often distinct and isolated on a dark ground. They are to be distinguished from hallucinations, for we are quite aware of their subjective, or internal, character. Some philosophers consider them as formed in the brain, and others, as formed in the retina.

In a recent paper to the Academie des sciences, Paris, M. Delage points out that these images are displaced when the eye is displaced. In fact they follow the movements of the eyes, which prove that they are retinal, or formed on the retina. When they have disappeared the leave what is called an "antoptric light," such as one sees on shutting the eyes in the dark—that is to say, coloured spots of indefinite shape. At the moment of sleep the nervous images able to appear in dreams are seated in the cortex of the brain. These lights in the retina connect themselves with the image in the cortex and serve to exteriorise it.

M. Tobiansky, of Altoff, proposes a new mode of utilising smoke by filtering it and carburetting the gases to make them more combustible.

Fish caught on the coasts of France and Italy are now transported alive by rail to Germany and Russia for the market. The living fish are placed in covered aquaria, or cisterns, running on small wheels, and stored in waggons for the purpose. The water of the cisterns is renewed continually by means of a motor pump and a system of pipes connected with them. Perhaps this plan would be serviceable in bringing fresh fish, for example, Loch Fyne herrings, to London.

An American scientific journal dealing with Shamrock III., says that Mr. Fife has not attempted a new departure in the boat, involving risk of failure, but has tried to reduce the past superiority of Herreshoff's craft by improvements on the old lines, which have brought the challengers so nearly equal with the defenders. The chief novelty in her design is that stiffness and sail-spread, hitherto valued so much, are now deemed secondary, and Shamrock III. is remarkable for a full, round body, a shallower fin keel than her predecessors, and a smaller draught of water by 2ft.

Shamrock III. is plated with nickel steel such as is used in launches and torpedo-boats. The deck plates are of aluminium alloy, and on the whole her shell is lighter than that of Shamrock II. The mast, gaff, and boom are of steel, the bowsprit of solid wood and the lighter spars of hollow wood. The mainmast and topmas are of one unbroken length. This improvement saves weight and windage, and obviates the Herreshoff plan of telescoping the spars. Whatever be her sailing qualities, the new challenger has none of the weakness of Shamrock II.

United States Consul H. Ayme, of Guadeloupe, report that regular daily communication has been established by wireless telegraph between Guadeloupe and Martinique. The stations have been installed by Army engineers, and the system used is that of a French Engineer Corps. The spark is about four inches long, and the power is derived from a small dynamo driven by a naphtha engine. The mast is 170 feet high. As cable communication with Martinique has been interrupted for some time, this is the only means of sending messages. The installation is doubtless that which we formerly announced in this column as contemplated by the French authorities. Well may the cry, "Wake up, John Bull!" be extended to our cable companies. The West Indian cable companies are British, and we have already suggested the usefulness of this invention to them, but the French and Americans are before them with it.

The 'Electrical Review' cites from the Queenslander of January 25, some particulars of the All British Pacific Cable Station at Fanning Island, Anatole, of about 16 square miles, and the highest point about 10 feet above the level of the sea. The staff consists of Mr. Guthbert, superintendent Mr. Millward, electrician, a mechanician clerk in charge, five ordinary telegraph clerks, two check clerks, and a battery man. There are no roads on the island, and the staff have to be content with walking round the verandahs as a means of exercise. Telegraph clerks and even telegraph boards are not remarkable for enterprise when it is a question of innovation (they are too much wedded to routine), but surely they have sense enough to see that they could find another means of exercise in making roads for themselves. Is there no ingenuity among them? There is, it seems, no apprehension of a tidal wave sweeping the island, yet we hope that some means of safety have been provided lest the unexpected happen.

According to M. Henri de Paroille, synthetic alcohol or spirit made from acetylene by the chemist is at least as expensive as the ordinary industrial alcohol and the recent fears of its replacing the latter are for the present idle.

While the Scotch are the tallest people in Europe, the Indians men are, it appears, the tallest in the United States. According to Dr. Gould, during the great Civil War they furnished 118,254 soldiers, and of these over 15,000 were 5ft, 10in, over 8,000 5ft 11in, over 6,000 were 6ft and over 5,000 taller still.

"Vectis," the monthly journal edited by Dr. Dabbs, refers to the frequently-discussed subject of euthanasia in hopeless cases of illness. Once the writer wished it were possible to permit such relief of suffering. But after a long experience of men and women, doomed to the slow sapping of disease, and with no earthly hope in the coming night or inevitable day, he has not, to the best of his recollection, met one sufferer who would accept it. We are apt to talk glibly about it, as though we, holding views of its justifiableness, could enforce it. But there is the further question as to whether mankind would accept it. That is not always considered."

Most of our readers will by now be familiar with the aims of the Semi-teetotal Pledge Association, a body the object of which is to stop all drinking of alcoholic beverages between meals. To medical men who are confronted daily with the ravages upon health and happiness that are made by alcohol taken in excess the object of this association is sure to appeal, and we cordially invite practitioners to further its efforts wherever they find appropriate ground. Large numbers of men damage themselves irretrievable by promiscuous drinking without ever becoming drunk. It is in averting this damage that the association may be of such signal service.

It is announced that a Bill is to be introduced into Parliament at the earliest possible date with the view of suppressing the use of tobacco by young persons under the age of sixteen years. It is unlikely the legislation of this kind will ever be placed upon the statute book of the United Kingdom. Youth is the imitative age. How can a smoking magistrate or a smoking schoolmaster dare to punish a schoolboy because the latter has turned likewise to tobacco for solace and deep enjoyment? No, let the elders set the example, and if laws are wanted let there be a general anti-tobacco law for all ages. There is no special law against boys using alcohol, which is infinitely more harmful than tobacco. Juvenile smoking we do not for a moment defend, but to fine and imprison tobacconists and children wholesale by means of a repressive law is to invite ridicule and failure.

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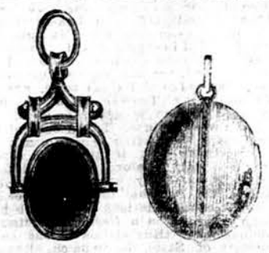

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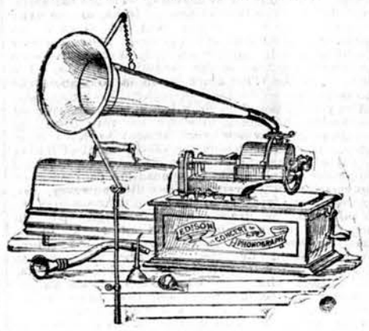

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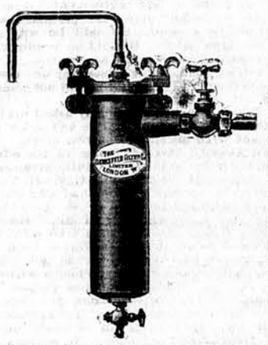

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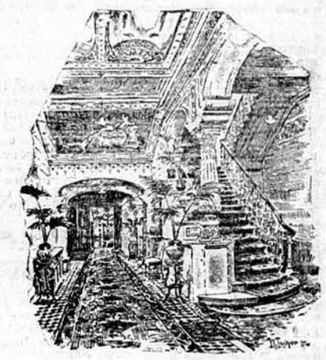

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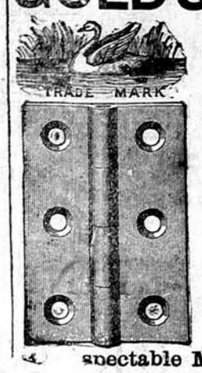

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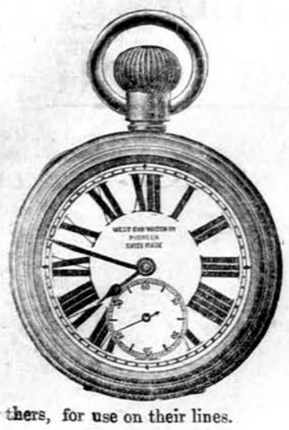

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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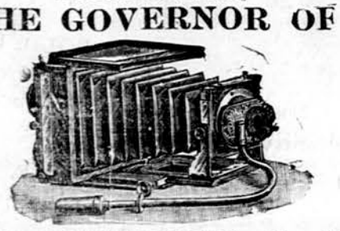

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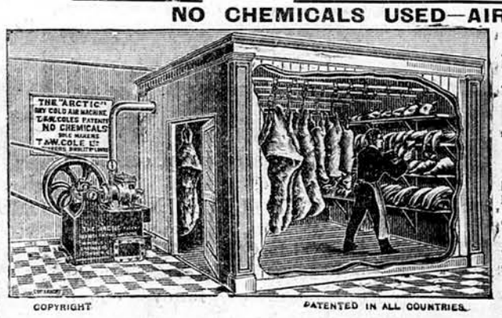

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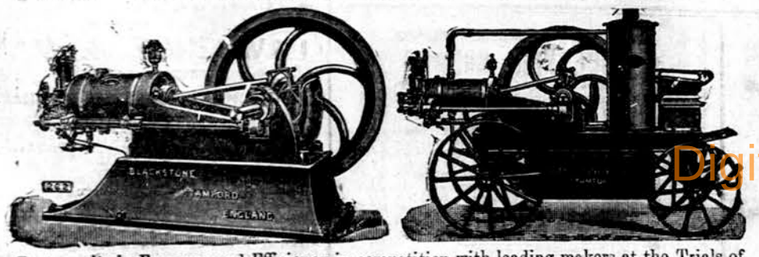

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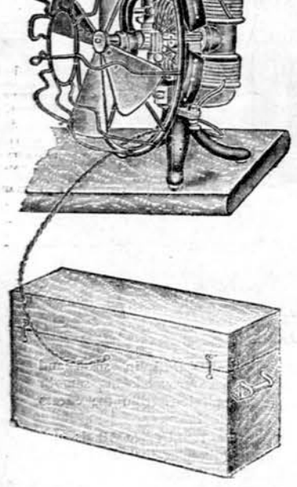

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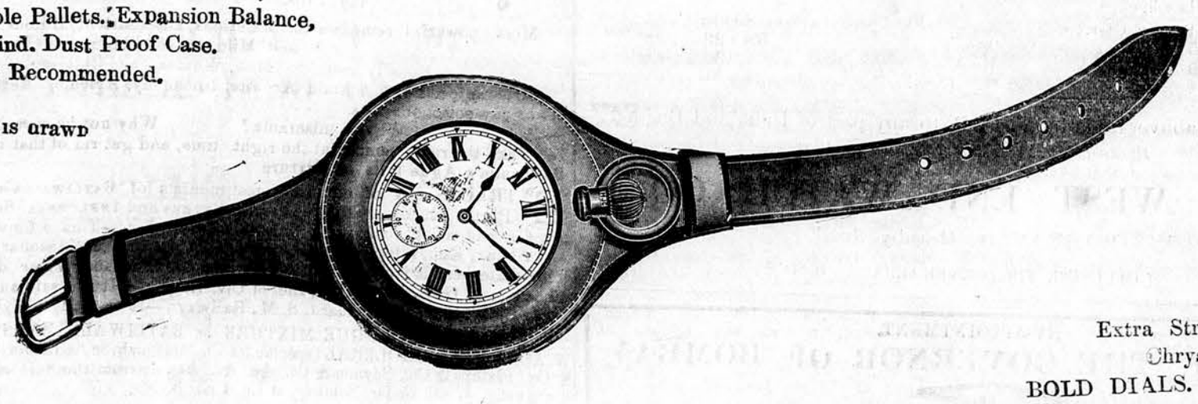

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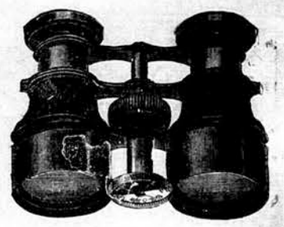

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